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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Some Dykes and Bridges

Has Youth Been Listening?

Japan's Bigger Brothers

¶ **Bridges**—More than one bridge is opened as President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King officiate at the dedication of the Thousand Islands Bridge. The physical structure which links Canada and the United States at a picturesque spot in the St. Lawrence River facilitates motorized intercourse between the two countries; but the hinted lengthening of the Monroe Doctrine to include Canada constitutes a bridge of sentiment which suggests a furtherance of that which has long been advocated—a consolidation of world-wide democratic interests. As Mr. Roosevelt receives from Queen's University at Kingston an honorary LL.D., he assures Canada that the United States stands ready to oppose the penetration of any non-British empire on Dominion soil. He warns, incidentally, against the possible exploitation of the St. Lawrence Basin if the waterways treaty between the two nations is too long delayed, thus planting the thought of a Canadian-American pact which would survive attacks of special interests as well as of foreign aggression.

¶ **Europe** reacts to the "bridge speech" very much as it did to the Hull broadcast. The British press interprets it (as does the press in other capitals) as a hint that the United States may be preparing to enter more definitely into world affairs—at least in so far as meeting dictatorial propaganda with democratic facts is concerned. In some quarters it is predicted that dikes will soon appear to harness the flood of authoritarian propaganda which seeks to misuse the privilege of free speech in democratic nations in order to destroy that privilege. Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Scandinavia, as well as some Danubian capitals, take heart from the President's speech, interpreting it as a telling weight on the side of individual freedom.

¶ **Gestapo**—At the German-Swiss border Captain Thomas Kendrick and his wife, attempting to leave Germany on vacation, are halted by agents of the secret police. Mrs. Kendrick is sent back to her Vienna home; Captain Kendrick is whisked to Gestapo headquarters in the Hotel Metropole in Vienna. Why? ask British authorities. German officials do not answer. Then, says Britain, we propose to "take a serious view" of the situation. A figurative shrug from Germany. And so conjecture is loosened. It shakes out a theory that the British passport official has been granting too many visas to Austrian Jews. It wonders if he is arrested because of his ranking as captain, since captains of other nations are not supposed to move freely about Germany when war maneuvers are afoot. Official London seethes. • Germany claims to desire British friendship. If Gestapo were as well acquainted with British psychology as it is with methods of espionage it would be aware that an affront on a British citizen might have more serious repercussions than the sinking of a battleship.

¶ **Youth**—The World Youth Congress adopts a seven-point program. In some respects portions of it might have been dictated by Mr. Roosevelt just after his Chicago "quarantine" speech (but wasn't); and portions of it might have been (and perhaps were) inspired by Secretary of State Hull's recent world radiocast. The crystallization of the young folks' sentiment results in a demand for limitation and reduction of armaments; economic reconstruction on a basis of international justice; adherence to international law; respect for treaties, but a ban on treaties being employed as a basis for "freezing the status quo"; non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations; intellectual collaboration; cooperation; equalization of races.

¶ **Pact**—Tokyo interprets the wording of a message of thanks sent to Italy by the Japanese Premier as an earnest of Japan's intention of keeping tight hold on German and Italian hands. The Japanese press makes capital for the military party by assuming that Italian and German troops would enter the fray should the Manchukuo-Soviet border incident get out of hand. By assuming also that the three signatories to the Anti-Communist pact are "have not" nations, with common interests and problems, Japan presumably aligns itself against the so-called "have" democracies. So the Premier's message to Il Duce suggests that a "universal civilization" could result from Italian-Japanese co-operation. Perhaps the next proposal might be to establish it on the ruins of some bombed civilian center.

¶ **Trust**—From Cambridge, England, comes word that natural scientists of Britain and America are hoping to establish at this year's meetings of the associations a "world brain trust of natural science" to deal with the social and international relations among the natural scientists and sciences. • America's experience with brain trusts is that you can't trust the brains too far.

'Soap Bubble' Universe Is Found Still Intact

Harvard discovery of irregular distribution of galaxies overcomes objections to theory of expanding universe—Session at Cambridge, Eng., also scans question of new farming policy for Britain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 19—A conspicuous irregularity in the formerly accepted distribution of galaxies in the southern sky was disclosed today before the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory.

Characterized as the "most striking irregularity ever recorded," Dr. Shapley's report was viewed by astronomers and cosmogonists as of fundamental importance, particularly in clearing up some recent scientific doubts of the expanding universe theory, the so-called "soap bubble" conception.

Dr. Shapley explained that the Harvard finding does not establish the validity of the hypothesis, but it does eliminate conflicting theories based on counts of galaxies.

Laborious observations were disclosed in which more than 100,000 galaxies or "island universes" were studied, covering an area south of the Milky Way plane in an arc of about 200,000,000 light years in length and at a distance of 130,000,000 light years from the earth. It was found that instead of a homogeneous distribution of galaxies in space, the "population" in the southern sky is about 100 per cent more dense in the southeast than in the southwest, and that the change of density from one extreme to the other is gradual.

Dr. Shapley called attention to the fact that Harvard observers detected several years ago another conspicuous inequality in the richness of galaxy population north and south of the Milky Way plane, likewise at a distance of 130 million light years. The density was 40 per cent richer above the plane than below. This was the region in which Dr. E. P. Hubble, of Mt. Wilson, found evidence for a "radial gradient."

"All these major inequalities are intricately bound up with the hypothesis of an 'expanding universe'," Dr. Shapley remarked, "raising problems of the sufficiency of this theory, the accuracy of the standards of stellar magnitudes for faint stars, the role of the super-galaxies and metagalactic clouds in the general structure of the Metagalaxy, and evidence for and against the sun and planets being situated in an absorbing nebula."

In the course of his report of work done on galaxies at Harvard, Dr. Shapley also announced discovery of a mate to the strange star cluster reported on earlier this year as discovered in the constellation Sculptor. This was thought to indicate existence of an entirely new class of cosmic system.

The mate is located in the constellation Formax, not far from Sculptor. This was thought to indicate existence of an entirely new class of cosmic system.

Like the Sculptor object, it has some of the characteristics of three different types of stellar systems, the globular star clusters, the Magellanic clouds, and the spheroidal galaxies; yet, at the same time it differs significantly from each class. It is believed both objects may rep-

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Georgia Ouster Raises Issue Of Widening Purge

Senate probes story of RFC counsel's dismissal on charge of political activity.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Is the Roosevelt purge going down the line to touch other officials as well as candidates for the Senate and House?

That question is raised by the dismissal of Edgar B. Dunlap as Georgia counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation following his campaign activity for Senator Walter F. George, whose renomination is opposed by President Roosevelt.

RFC chiefs here insist that Mr. Dunlap's dismissal was not a matter of personalities but was in line with its policy "to have its employees refrain from active participation, aside from voting their convictions, in political campaigns." The Atlanta official was said to have refused to discontinue his political activities in the face of repeated requests made by the Corporation.

To the dismissal order, Mr. Dunlap replied, "I resign to preserve my independence and integrity as a citizen of the sovereign State of Georgia."

For the last five years Mr. Dunlap has been regarded as one of the most ardent Roosevelt supporters in Georgia. Prominent in the American Legion, he has taken a leading part in drives for funds for the President's Warm Springs Foundation and in various Roosevelt "homecoming" celebrations. At the 1936 Democratic Convention he helped wrest the Georgia delegation away from control by Former Governor Talmadge.

Senate Seeks Facts

The Senate Campaign Funds Investigating Committee has ordered an investigator to Georgia to look into the Dunlap dismissal, though Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, the chairman, has expressed the view that the RFC's action was probably within its legal right.

Participation of Government employees in political campaigns is prohibited by the Corrupt Practices Act and by department regulations, but in cases where officeholders owe their jobs to patronage, these rules have often been violated in the past.

Numerous New Deal employees living across the Potomac River in Virginia were active in the recent unsuccessful attempt to oust Representative Howard W. Smith, whose record as a member of the House Rules Committee had been displeasing to the Administration.

In Atlanta, Mr. Dunlap declared he has "as much right to be active" in the campaign as District Attorney Lawrence Camp, the Democratic candidate whom President Roosevelt endorsed in his recent Barnesville, Georgia, speech.

Other Remarks Defended

Earlier in the campaign, Senator George charged that politics was behind the removal of Earle Cocke, Georgia director of the National Emergency Council, but NEC officials replied that a new position Mr. Cocke who had taken with a bank made it impracticable for him to hold the federal job.

Another removal in which politics was involved was that of Victor Christgau, WPA Administrator for Minnesota. The Farmer-Labor forces of Gov. Elmer Benson prevailed upon the Administration to ask for Mr. Christgau's resignation.

New Deal Dogma Is Riddled By One High in Its Councils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The nation's economic planners—more particularly the 12 members of the Administration Monopoly Investigating Committee—have something novel to think about in a memorandum from a New Deal intellectual luminary startling because of the irreverence with which it lightly scoffs at many a New Deal dogma as well as old dogmas of American business.

Seldom in fact has there been anything injected into the Washington scene in recent years quite so refreshing as the "confidential" memorandum prepared for two members of the Monopoly Committee, at their request, by Adolph A. Berle, who now happens to be Assistant Secretary of State but who has spent most of his life dissecting the whys and wherefores of American business with a mind exceptionally unencumbered by any fixed notions of reasons or remedies and who has been in and out of the Roosevelt inner circle since the days "before Chicago."

Mr. Berle states that "a fair criticism of the technique of the New Deal has been that it indulged shotgun imposition of regulation without adequate definition of standard."

He argues that the first task of the Committee should be to find out exactly what ends it really has in view. He wants it to try to discover with care and patience whether it really wants business to be big or small.

Regulation is recognized as probably being inevitable for some industries, but Mr. Berle expresses skepticism about regulation for a confidant of a President who has advanced the range of government regulation over business. He cites the "decay of the Interstate Commerce Commission as an example of the danger of a government board attempting to regulate an industry without having "responsibility for the results," and adds:

"Regulation is always an attempt to generalize and I have yet to see a regulation, either of my own making or of any one else's, that fitted the situation."

Mr. Berle challenges such ideas as that big business is necessarily more efficient than small, or that small business is more moral than large. He cites the old village store or blacksmith shop as an example of a complete monopoly and credits mail order houses and chain stores with bringing competition into the retail marketing field.

He finds that small business is

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

This Changing World

Old-Age Pensions—Storing Away a Reserve to Make the Fund Self-Sustaining Is Make-Believe—Celebrating a Three-Year Anniversary

By H. B. Elliston

Those of us who opposed the Social Security Act at the time of its enactment three years ago exposed ourselves to the reproach that we opposed social security. That was far from this writer's intention. I objected mainly to the reserve feature of the old-age pension scheme, because, by a process of what I called make believe, it involved a double levy in creating the reserve and then in meeting the pension. The scheme was criticized in behalf of the beneficiaries.

I will explain the double burden system after I have described the set-up of the Old Age Pension Fund. This is based upon the usual private insurance principle of an interest-yielding reserve. After the scheme has been in operation for five years, the fund will be taking in each year 16 times as much as it is paying out. At the end of 10 years it will still be taking in five times as much. As a result of this storing up of payments close to $50,000,000,000 will have been accumulated by 1980. The interest on that fund is held to be sufficient to dispose of any further constructions; to make it, in other words, self-sustaining.

There were many horrified exclamations three years ago when the suggestion was made that this reserve would be spent as received on current expenses. But this is exactly what is happening. The money is flowing into the Treasury at one end and flowing out at the other in payment of current expenses. That was one reason why a year or so ago the Treasury had stopped borrowing in order to meet the budgetary deficit. The Social Security Act had put the budget, by a back-door route, in balance. Before the recession set in, when there was so much talk of inflation in the air, this writer dubbed the Act an extremely deflationary measure.

What of the Old Age Pension reserve? Well, that is filled with IOU's signed by the Treasury, or government bonds. This, I know, sounds like fiscal legerdemain. It is cruder than that—it is what is now generally called hocus pocus, and by the New York Times "a pious fraud." Yet, granted the reserve principle for a government fund, this is what was bound to happen. Government could not very well fill a box with the actual dollars paid in. It simply took the money, spent it, and reduced its borrowing to that amount. The net is a transfer in ownership of part of the public debt to the Old Age Pension Account. Eventually, the Account will be carrying it all, according to plan. Indeed, the Account is a temptation to spending, in that the Government has to spend $50,000,000,000 over and above receipts by 1980, in order that the account can acquire that evidence of indebtedness. The public debt, by comparison, is now $37,000,000,000.

Secretary Morgenthau was responsible for the provision of a reserve fund. Obviously, as events have proved, he had budget balancing in view. The notion sounded plausible to a people who, as a result of constant reiteration by business men, persist in thinking of government as no different from any business corporation. In this case the Government was held to be acting with the wisdom of a private insurance company.

Government and a private business, however, are as different as chalk from cheese. If the fund belonged to a private insurance company, certain citizens called policy-holders would be obtaining interest on money which they had lent to all citizens called the Government. A business-like arrangement! The fund in Washington, however, is a government fund, and is in the custody of a branch of the Government, the Old Age Pension Account. This branch of the Government is lending money to another branch called the Treasury and being paid interest for doing so. To what does this boil down but that the same person in the form of Mr. Taxpayer is paying himself interest? That is a reductio ad absurdum, and shows that a country cannot insure itself, any more than a person can.

In a campaign speech at Milwaukee, Governor Landon used a vivid simile in portraying this reductio ad absurdum. He pictured the workers bringing 6 per cent—employees, 3 per cent, employers, 3 per cent—of their wages to their father. The father was to invest the money for his son's old age. He decided to invest the contributions in his own IOU's, and he put these in a box with another paper promise to pay 3 per cent interest. Then he spent his sons' contributions in meeting his own regular expenses and put the rest "in various schemes that fascinated him."

The real situation is not truly pictured by this illustration. For it is the people themselves who put their own IOU's in a box and decide to pay themselves interest upon them. That interest must come out of their own pockets in the form of taxes, and, instead of being self-sustaining, therefore, the Reserve Fund means nothing at all, and old age pensions will have to be paid out of taxes as if no Reserve Fund existed. This is what is meant by a double levy. Old age pensions should be put on a pay-as-you-go basis, financed by a straightforward income tax system broadened at the base on the La Follette model.

Snip—and Barrier Between Nations Is Bridged

Wide World

President Roosevelt and Premier W. L. Mackenzie King Share Honors

Above—President and Premier cut ribbon that officially opens Thousand Islands Bridge across the St. Lawrence. Below—The President addresses an international audience at dedication ceremonies.

Russo-Japanese Settlement Lags

Italy gets Japan's thanks for support in move to drive Communism out of China.

ROME, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Premier of Japan thanked Italy today for its attitude toward the war in China and suggested that a "universal civilization" could grow from friendly Italian-Japanese co-operation to combat Communism, which he gave as a principal reason for the China campaign.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye's message was published in Il Popolo d'Italia, Premier Mussolini's newspaper at Milan.

"The Anti-Comintern Pact (against world Communism and with Germany also a signatory) established a united cultural front between two extremely ancient civilizations," it read.

"These are the Japanese civilization which is a consecration of tradition 3,000 years old, and the Roman civilization which is the voice of the entire Occidental civilization.

"The friendship existing between Italy and Japan, therefore, has a profound historic value as a point of departure toward creation of a universal civilization which could grow precisely out of this collaboration by Rome and Tokyo."

Japan's purpose in China, the Premier asserted, was to overthrow Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government because of its "policy of hostility to Japan and co-operation with the Soviet."

"Convinced that peace in the Far East cannot be maintained" otherwise, Premier Konoye said that "Japan will continue without vacillation or pauses in the campaign in China until it attains this final end."

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Although the "Anti-Communist Pact," which links Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo, is reputedly without military significance, many Japanese consider the agreement of essential military importance.

In some Japanese circles it is contended that Italo-British coolness since May has been a factor in preventing England from adopting

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Chinese Unification Planned by Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Aug. 19

A Foreign Office spokesman declined today to answer a question as to the possibility of uniting the Japanese-sponsored governments of Nanking and Peiping. Newspapers, however, said the Cabinet planned closer co-operation between the Central and North China regimes.

The purpose of the co-operation would be to stabilize and reorganize conquered areas. Domei, the Japanese official news agency, reported the five Ministers discussed the question of setting up an "organ which would be the central machinery dealing with Japanese participation in building up the new China."

Japan adds 1,000,000 to possible recruits to fighting forces in case of emergency.

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Japanese Government acted today to make quickly available an estimated 1,000,000 more men for its fighting forces, as negotiations with Soviet Russia for settlement of the Siberian frontier dispute reached a new stalemate.

A new order by the War Office simply instructed all males in the recruit division, made up of men between 20 and 34 who have not received active training, to "stand by."

This was taken to indicate that they might be called soon and that Japan was planning to throw huge numbers of reinforcements into what would be a grand drive to end the war in China.

Truce Began on Aug. 11

After one month of diplomatic tension and bitter fighting at Changkufeng Hill, Russia and Japan agreed in a truce on Aug. 11 to name the commission of two Russians and two Japanese to demarcate the frontier.

The Foreign Office informant added that all Japanese troops had been withdrawn to the south bank of the Tumen River, opposite Changkufeng, but that Soviet troops still occupied the top of the hill in violation of the truce.

"Japan has shown good faith by withdrawing completely. It now is up to the Soviets to do the same," he said.

The group of Japanese men put on call by the War Office order had not hitherto been affected by enlistment or conscription in the China campaign.

Should they be called to the front, they would be given a quick period of training for 40 days to three months.

Under Strict Regulations

They are meanwhile under stringent regulations. Those absent from home or planning to travel were ordered to maintain constant touch with their family or the Army authorities in their home town.

The announcement said that whenever a recruit necessarily leaves his place of registration he should appoint "someone of adult age" to convey military orders to him if they were issued suddenly.

Pyramid in Wisconsin Lake: Was It the Aztec's Aztlan?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MILLS, Wis.—What would a pyramid be doing down in the bottom of a lake?

Well, it was built, it is estimated, some thousand years ago, and at that time there wasn't any lake. That's about as far as they've got in explaining the presence of the peculiar truncated cone—as the experts call it—out in Rock Lake. Some say it's a vestige of an early Aztec civilization, some, a lone remnant of an alleged Indian "Jerusalem" of the upper Mississippi Valley.

The story of the prehistoric pyramid under Rock Lake is 30 years old at least. Way back one summer when lake levels hereabout were unusually low a fisherman struck his oar on an unknown and unchartered "rock" which turned out on investigation to be a pyramid-shaped something or other.

Last year, Gene Nohl, Milwaukee diver, put on his uniform and went down to look things over firsthand, after locating the lost object with a drag. He reported a cone rising 29 feet from the lake bottom, bringing the top to within six feet of the surface. There were indications that the actual base of the pyramid is many feet below, covered by years of settling mud. It is 18 feet in diameter at the "visible" base, and is constructed, the diver said of smooth stones set in mortar.

Archeologists are still speculating as to the origin of the peculiar monument. Credence is said to be added to its research value by the fact that near Rock Lake on the Crawfish River lie the remains of Aztlan, called the Indian Acropolis and Indian Jerusalem. Aztlan was, it is said, once a great walled enclosure of 17 acres. For years little or nothing was known about it even by those living almost on top of it, but European scholars, the Wisconsin Conservation Department says, became interested, and later the Milwaukee Museum and the State Archeological Society began digging. They found two earthen pyramids, one with a top 53 feet square, the other 60 feet. Unearthed were beautiful vessels with incised, modeled and painted decorations. Potsherds revealed features characteristic of three widely distributed peoples.

What happened to the residents of this ancient city is not known. The site is now a park, and its historic lore must be pictured in imagination.

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U. S. Activity In World Role: European Hope

Desire for positive step stirred by President's speech — Propaganda as field for inquiry.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19 — President Roosevelt's speech following at so short an interval that of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's has aroused hope not only here but in a large number of European capitals that the United States is preparing to play a somewhat more active part in world affairs.

Nobody, as the Yorkshire Post says today, expects the United States to indulge in "expansive knight errantry." But Mr. Roosevelt's references to American interest in Canadian independence; to the fact that the American continent has become a "consideration for every propaganda office and every general staff beyond the seas," and his attack on "undemocratic regimentations" are regarded as unmistakable signs of where the American heart is in the great battle between individualism and totalitarianism now in progress across the world.

Indeed some observers, who remember Mr. Roosevelt's initiative in the matter of the Evian Conference on Refugees, even hope that the President may have some further active step in view. In this connection, it is pointed out, the question of propaganda offers a fruitful field for investigations.

More Exposed Than U. S.

There are many European countries far more exposed to anti-democratic propaganda than the United States—for instance, the Danubian countries where certain authoritarian Governments maintain special agencies which supply free news to newspapers, realizing that most of them are too poor to buy high priced democratic non-governmental agency services.

There is even a reliable report that the governmental press bureau of one of these countries recently received an official protest because it was thought to be releasing too much news from London and Paris and too little from a rival capital.

Another protest is stated to have been addressed to the same bureau because a particular star journalist had been sent to London instead of to the Capital in question.

To Stem Flood

Thus there is felt to be quite a good case for trying to organize a method of stemming the authoritarian propaganda flood which seeks to make use of the right of free speech in order to be able to drown it.

So far as any immediate effect of President Roosevelt's words are concerned, however, diplomatic circles generally feel this is to be looked for chiefly in the United States. What the President said was welcomed by everyone in Britain, even the isolationists. The same is true of France, Czechoslovakia, other Danubian Capitals, as well, of course, as the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries.

The speech has, in fact, given heart to those in all lands who believe in individual freedom. But it hasn't raised excessive expectations of early American initiative in calling a halt to encroachments on individual freedom which are now in progress throughout the world.

Canadian defense believed clarified; British and Canadian Press praise Roosevelt speech: Page 4.

President Appoints Air Advisory Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt appointed eight members of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Aug. 17.

Four are present members: Chairman Joseph Sweetman Ames, President of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Dr. Orville Wright, Dayton, Ohio; Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, and Edward Pearson Warner, West Hollywood, Calif.

The others named were: Vannevar Bush, Dean of Engineering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., and President-elect of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Jerome C. Hunsaker, head of the Department of Aeronautics at M. I. T.; Clinton H. Hester, Administrator of the newly created Civil Aeronautics Authority and Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Authority.

Colonel Lindbergh, a resident of England, attends meetings when he is in this country.

The board, composed of 15 members, is a research agency for the Government's air defense forces and for civil and commercial aviation. The members serve without salaries.

In the Boston Section:

New Deal leaders meet business in "fact to face" conferences.

Marked upswing seen in New Hampshire business circles.

Widman of CIO belittles Red charges by Spanish deserter.

Clerks in Liggetts chain called out on strike.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

British Question Italy on Supplies To Spanish Rebels

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The British Government today pressed Italy for information on allegations made in the London press and in the House of Commons to the effect that Premier Mussolini was sending new reinforcements and war material to the Spanish Insurgents.

This represented an about-face by Britain. Eleven days ago the British Charge d'Affaires in Rome, Sir Noel Charles, drew attention to these allegations in a call on Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano. Subsequently, however, London spokesmen said Britain did not necessarily expect to get a reply from Count Ciano.

But today informed persons said that Sir Noel was instructed to see the Italian Foreign Minister again and tell him that Britain definitely expects a reply. He did so yesterday.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain left London for a week end at Chequers, his official country house, after seeing a brief summary of Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco's reply to the British plan for getting foreign soldiers out of the Spanish war.

However, it was said the summary was not "sufficiently comprehensive" to permit its publication.

Rebels Bomb Barcelona

BARCELONA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Spanish Insurgent air raiders today struck Barcelona its heaviest aerial blow in months.

Dispatches reaching the border tentatively set the casualties at 20 killed and 100 injured. They said the bombardment, rained on Barcelona by three waves of Insurgent planes between dawn and noon, was the forerunner of a big Insurgent campaign to end the civil war before winter.

The raiders struck less than 24 hours after the arrival of a British commission to investigate aerial bombardments of unfortified towns behind the war lines.

British Ship Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Spanish Government press agency today reported Spanish Insurgent warplanes bombed and sank the 1,363-ton British freighter Stanbrook, the second ship owned by the same company attacked today by Insurgent raiders.

The agency said the Stanbrook sank in the port of Vallcarca, also known as Villa Garcia, 25 miles south of Barcelona on Spain's Mediterranean coast, after a bombardment by five Savoia (Italian-made) planes.

Earlier the 2,600-ton Stanforth wirelessed it was "deliberately bombed" at sea off Barcelona while en route to Oran, Algeria. It was not damaged.

Both vessels belonged to the Stanhope Shipping Company. No casualties were reported on either ship.

Mosque Started in Canada

EDMONTON, Alberta (CP)—Work started in Edmonton Aug. 18 on the first Mohammedan mosque ever built in Canada. The structure will cost about $6,000 and will open in November. There are about 2,000 Mohammedans (Moslems) in Canada, including 350 in Alberta and 150 in Edmonton alone, members here said.

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Radio Plays a Larger Part in Education in Ohio State College

"On the Air" in College — Top: Prof. H. E. Burtt uses lapel microphone to catch student responses. Bottom: Child's program, featuring journeys in song.

Gordon G. Humbert — Supervisor of Ohio School of the Air.

New Aerial — 330-foot antenna of WOSU, Ohio State College station.

Andrew Hammerschmidt — Chief engineer, at new control board of Ohio College station.

Student Players — Four of this group are now in professional work.

Recovery Project in Alaska Advancing After Poor Start

The following is the seventh of a series of articles on Alaska's expanding place in the western sun. The writer, Alaskan by birth, made a 9,000-mile trip by steamship, river boat, train, automobile, and plane to report on Alaska's progress, problems, development and needs, and its grandeur.

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PALMER, Alaska—So much criticism has been hurled at the Matanuska Valley rural recovery project, here in this fertile mountain-bordered valley, that officials as well as colonists have unconsciously come to take a defensive attitude toward any one visiting the experiment—be he friend, foe, or neutral.

Undoubtedly part of the criticism has foundation. Some of it has been constructive, considerable of it political, and much based on guesses and rumors. Several things, nevertheless, stand out.

It is a fact that the original plans for a Matanuska Valley Colony as outlined even before the World War, and later pushed by Col. O. F. Ohlson, general manager of the Alaska Railroad, and his advisers, became over-complex and ungainly before the first colonists arrived in May, 1935.

Flaws in "Recovery Valley"

When these colonists and their families arrived they found but little preparation had been made for establishing homes. Only a few days before had work been begun by transients brought from California to help build a new community that should have been at least partially ready to house the colonists.

The colony got off to a bad start when, after being feted in San Francisco and Seattle, by officials and press alike, these colonists discovered their "Recovery Valley" first had to be reclaimed through long hard work.

Some of the colonists came prepared for pioneering. Others when met at the railroad station by only a few harassed officials and thousands of buzzing mosquitoes, were not only discouraged, but disgruntled as well. The rains further dampened their enthusiasm. Most of them dug right in to make the best of a none too good situation.

But there were those who had been unwisely chosen, after glowing pictures had been painted of a rich valley all waiting for them, and there were still others who wanted something for nothing—these formed the nucleus for the grumbling.

True it is that the distance between headquarters in Washington, D. C., over 4,000 miles from the actual spot in Alaska, lent little but confusion in those early days. There was too little understanding at headquarters, too much unrest in the Valley (even though each at these 200 families was receiving a 40-acre plot and about $3,000 credit to be paid back gradually)—and confusion and conflict ruled both in Alaska and on the outside.

Heavy Turnover in Personnel

It was Uncle Sam's first experiment in colonization. Coming as it did when some 16,000,000 persons were declared out of work and in need, too much haste to get the undertaking started resulted in waste.

But now three years have past. The colony has been through its "shake-down cruise." There has been a turnover of nearly 50 per cent in the project's personnel. With this turnover a new spirit has come to the Valley, which is epitomized in this back-to-the-wall attitude noted here now. The colonists and officials are determined to make a success of the project—which is the most encouraging thing about the whole Matanuska Valley recovery project.

Perhaps the most discouraging thing about the experiment is the apparent present lack of a wide market for the commodities raised. This statement, as it is made about the colony, is today's most disputed issue here.

It is stated by Dr. H. M. Colvin, legal counsel for the WPA, who spent six months at Palmer to study conditions here, that sales of agricultural products for 1937 totaled $47,100 and that sales of crops held in warehouses for future sale would raise last year's figure to about $51,000.

Dr. Colvin holds, as a result of his investigation, that when all the land is cleared—and there is still much to be done—the colonists should gross more than $238,000 a year. Certainly the crops are good, the soil is fertile, and the Government agencies are doing everything to promote a market.

Costly Imports of Food

And there are other interesting figures. The U. S. Collector of Customs at Juneau reports for 1937 show that $4,193,964 worth of food products were imported into the Territory which probably could have been grown in Alaska. Dr. Colvin says that statistics from the Alaska Railroad indicate that there is an annual importation into the Seward-Anchorage area—the very territory that is adjacent to Recovery Valley—of products valued at $1,000,000. This Seward-Anchorage, and even Seward-Fairbanks, region is the natural market for the colonists' vegetables, butter, eggs, poultry, canned goods, meats, and fruits.

This all looks very encouraging on paper. And theoretically it should work out. But it must also be remembered that the cost of production of agricultural crops in Alaska is still considerably higher and a more expensive propostion than in the States. It is likely to be some time before the Alaskan farmer undercuts the lowest point at which perishable, and non-perishable produce can be shipped to Alaska after a low production cost.

In the meantime it is going to be up to the Federal Government to subsidize the Matanuska farmer until he can stand on his own feet and pay his own way. If the Federal Government decides to militarize Alaska to the hilt much of what the colonists raise can be sold to these military posts—but it doesn't look just at present that any military projects are planned of a size that would bring as many as 1,000 or 2,000 men to the Territory.

One of Alaska's most traveled businessmen—a man who has been in and out of the Territory since 1900—while he favors long-range development of Alaska—told me he was bound to admit that it would take some years possibly before this matter of an all-year Alaska market for Alaska products could be made to work.

Plan Accepted as Sound

Alaska in the future can support a population near 500,000, according to the best sources I could tap. At present there are between 70,000 and 80,000 in the Territory. The Matanuska project is the first of what may be in time a series of such colonization and recovery programs. Basically the "idea" is accepted as sound and with a high humanitarian ideal.

Gov. John W. Troy once told me he believed it might have been better had the first project been smaller, but its success is assured if enough money is spent.

Others visiting Matanuska Valley, as I have, will hold that the idea of rehabilitation is a good one; that the local officials and colonists have done about as good a job as possible under the difficult circumstances, and that probably in the long run the colony will make a go of it.

But there remains one question if one thinks about the practical operation of such an experiment. And that is, "Why, in these days of great expenditure, of continuous saddling of future generations with large taxes, of steady numbers of unemployed, should so much money be spent on a small project such as this?" It can be argued soundly that $4,500,000 spent elsewhere in Alaska could be of great present-day aid toward developing the country.

Uncle Sam should have learned much from this experiment of rehabilitating 800 persons—and forming the nucleus of a crop supply for the military base—at a total cost which probably will exceed $7,200,000—the price originally paid Russia for Alaska's whole 586,400 square miles. It's a long-range project for which today's taxpayer needs a magnifying glass.

Two in Congress Linked to Soviet By Dies Witness

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—A witness told a House Committee yesterday that Representatives Jerry J. O'Connell (D) of Montana and John T. Bernard (F.-L.) of Minnesota gave the "regular communistic salute" after addressing several hundred American youths fighting in Spain.

Alvin I. Halpern, who told the Committee Investigating Un-American Activities on Aug. 17 about his experiences in the Spanish Loyalist Army, said the House members spoke at a dedication of pillars at a hospital at Benicasim, Spain.

Soviet Salute

"They told us we were fighting for a great cause—democracy—to wipe out Fascism," Mr. Halpern said. "They gave the regular Soviet salute—a clenched fist in an upright position."

"They told us if we wanted anything after we returned to this country to let them know."

Abraham Sobel, another youth who related his experiences in Spain, told the Committee under questioning by Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama that speakers for the Roxbury Workers' Club and the American League Against War and Fascism, of which he was a member, solicited his enlistment in the Spanish fighting forces.

The Committee later unanimously ordered transmission to the Justice Department of the testimony of the two young American deserters from the Spanish Government Army to determine whether Federal law was being violated by Communist agents recruiting volunteers here for the Spanish conflict. Representative Harold G. Mosier (D) of Ohio, a Committee member, told newsmen he believed the testimony was the best "antidote" against communistic activities the Committee had heard.

Deserted Loyalists

"We came from America to fight for an ideal of democracy," Mr. Halpern said yesterday, "but we soon had the whole Russian OGPU after us. They didn't trust us at all. If we had believed Mr. Franco (General of the Spanish Insurgents) would have repatriated us, we'd have gone over to his side more than once."

Mr. Sobel served about 11 months and Mr. Halpern about seven. Each was wounded several times. Mr. Sobel said he escaped from a hospital and walked 250 miles across the Pyrenees into France. Mr. Halpern escaped on a British tanker to North Africa, and thence to Galveston, Texas.

Under questioning, both witnesses said Americans now in Spain's Government forces were being held virtual prisoners despite pre-enlistment promises they could return to this country after six months' service, if they desired.

Mrs. Hazel Huffman, speaking for a committee of theatrical workers on relief, told the Committee that WPA's Federal Theater project was being used to spread Communist propaganda in New York.

She said the Workers' Alliance, which she described as closely allied with the Communist Party, "now dominates" the theater project.

Boston CIO Director denies Halpern charges of Communism: Page 9.

Lewis as Romantic Actor Thinks It Mustn't Happen

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—Sinclair Lewis, Nobel prize author-turned-actor, has decided that so far as romantic stage roles concern him, "It can't happen here."

Mr. Lewis, who recently played the country editor in a summer theater dramatization of his novel, was announced to appear opposite the movie actress, Fay Wray, here next week in, "There's Always Juliet."

"After thinking it over, he apparently got cold feet and said 'It can't happen here.'" Harold Winston, Director of the Saratoga Spa Players, reported regretfully. Mr. Lewis was unavailable for comment.

State University Expands Its Ohio School of the Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—"You're on the air" starts things going in many classes on the Ohio State University Campus nowadays instead of the old "please come to order," as the University continues to expand its radio activities along three fronts in an attempt to keep pace with progress in radio education.

Chief among the projects is the Ohio School of the Air, being revived this year under the direction of the University after an absence of two years. Organizations, too, throughout the State are banding together for the first time under guidance of University authorities to pool their problems and try to work out a broadcasting plan which will benefit them and the radio stations.

In the meantime, WOSU, the campus radio station, center of these activities, is improving its technical facilities so that its educational programs, intended for schools and adults, will be received over the entire State.

With the appointment of Gordon G. Humbert, former assistant principal of Delaware Willis High School, as Supervisor of the Ohio School of the Air, plans for the fall program are now under way. Geneva Stephenson, author of many educational programs and former director of dramatics at Marietta College, is the new assistant supervisor.

Mr. Humbert attracted attention because of his work in integrating classroom and radio study. Miss Stephenson, in addition to two degrees from Ohio State, holds a teacher's diploma from the American Academy of Dramatic Art, and has been associated with Stations WOSU, WLW, WPAY, WBNS and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Will Be Co-operative Effort

Mr. Humbert stresses the fact that the entire program will be based on the suggestions of teachers and superintendents throughout the State.

"The Ohio School of the Air," he says, "is set up to aid Ohio schools in better realizing the objectives for which schools in this country were originally established. We shall attempt to do this in two ways—by supplementing the regular curriculum of the school, and by offering programs in series which will stand on their own feet, educationally speaking.

"All programs are to be based on the needs and desires as expressed by teachers and administrators out in the field, and are to be under the direct supervision of master teachers.

"It is not our purpose to introduce radio education; that has already been done. With children in our North Central area within earshot of a radio program approximately three hours daily, we can hardly claim that distinction. The task our schools must perform, if they are to meet their responsibility satisfactorily, is to redirect such education toward the realization of socially beneficial objects.

"If the graduates of our schools are to be intelligent self-directive individuals, in keeping with our democratic social demands, they must be able to evaluate the programs emanating from the greatest educational medium of the day—radio."

Will Have Generous Time

The Ohio School of the Air will be heard in an average of four and three-quarters hours weekly. It was formerly organized under the direct supervision of the State Department of Education. Though it is now under University sponsorship, Mr. Humbert will be assisted by an Advisory Board consisting of University faculty representatives, headed by Arthur J. Klein, Dean of the College of Education; E. N. Dietrich, State Director of Education, and Karl H. Berns, of the Ohio Education Association. The school and adult educational programs are centered nominally under R. C. Higgy, Director of WOSU, with Dr. Byron B. Williams as supervisor of adult educational programs.

Representatives of more than 50 organizations in Ohio have expressed their interest in the cooperative venture whereby these groups will try to work out a solution of their common broadcasting problems. These problems have been summarized in six questions.

1. How can we secure for our listeners a more balanced radio diet?
2. What can we do to co-ordinate our program more closely?
3. How can we secure the technical assistance needed in planning and producing our radio programs?
4. What can be done to increase the coverage of our radio broadcasts?
5. How can we merchandise our programs more effectively?
6. What can we do to secure more favorable assignment of time on the air?

Meetings were originally held under the supervision of the Radio Division of the Bureau of Educational Research, directed by I. Keith Tyler, the same agency which sponsors the annual Institute for Education by Radio. They are now being undertaken by the Ohio Civic Broadcasting Committee, of which Dr. Williams is chairman and Professor Tyler, secretary.

Political Plums for Sudetens

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 19 (AP)—Premier Milan Hodza today disclosed that the Czechoslovak Government would give choice political plums in an attempt to pacify its autonomy-seeking Sudeten German minority.

The Premier made the disclosure in a conference with Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in the troublesome minority issue.

Lord Runciman's conference with Dr. Hodza followed his meeting for the first time yesterday with Konrad Henlein, leader of the 3,500,000 Nazi-supported Sudeten Germans. Some quarters believed their interview might have found a way for softening the Sudeten Germans' insistent demands.

Seven postmasterships in larger communities—including Bodenbach, Asch and Rumburk—are to be given the Sudeten Germans.

From their ranks, it was said also would be selected the Chief of Overseers—who directs public works—at Brünn; District Governors at Asch, Trautenau and possibly other communities, and more employees of the Railroad Administration.

Called Basis for Negotiations

The Premier said the Ministry of Justice was giving favorable consideration, too, to appointment of a Sudeten German as President of the Regional Court at Eger.

A member of the British mission said these were concessions of a "positive, specific nature which form a substantial basis for negotiations with the Sudeten German opposition."

Lord Runciman told Dr. Hodza he "welcomed the action taken by the Government in this respect."

Most of their interview, it was acknowledged, concerned Lord Runciman's talk with Herr Henlein.

No authoritative source, however, was disposed to talk of yesterday's meeting in Castle Rothenhaus and the impression grew that Herr Henlein's attitude was unyielding.

Gap Seen by Newspaper

"It becomes clear the Henlein Party still is disinclined to negotiate on a concrete basis," commented the well-informed newspaper Lidove Noviny.

"Between the totalitarian principle and the Czechoslovak Government's democratic outlook there is a deep, unbridgeable gulf. But it ought to be possible to come to an understanding on specific administrative issues."

During the meeting between Lord Runciman and Herr Henlein, volunteer Sudeten German guards, counterpart of German Blackshirts, surrounded Rothenhaus Castle.

That the Briton had urged Herr Henlein to tone down his demands for autonomy was believed possible because of a rejection by the German minority leaders Wednesday of Czechoslovak proposals concerning language and nationality rights.

Meeting Was Informal

British observers tended to view the Czechoslovak situation optimistically because Lord Runciman had had the opportunity to learn the Sudeten German side while the two parties remained in widely divergent positions. These observers believed the way was open for mediation.

Lord Runciman and Herr Henlein met informally, an official explanation said. Castle Rothenhaus, in full view of the Sudeten mountains on the German frontier, is the home of Prince Max von Hohenlohe-Langeburg. It was explained a member of the Hohenlohe family previously had met Lord Runciman and had invited him to visit Rothenhaus.

Reich Air Defense Draft

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (AP)—A new National Socialist regulation provided today that all citizens may be drafted for civil air defense training. Men who have served in the Army were included. The purpose of the order is to augment membership in the Air Defense League, which trains Germans in performing specific duties in case of air raids.

President's Son Denies He Wrote Favor Insurance

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—James Roosevelt, son and Secretary of the President, denied today that he was "in the political insurance business."

"Political insurance is insurance that is required by a political boss or body in order to win contracts from that boss or gang," young Roosevelt, a member of the insurance firm of Roosevelt & Sargent, Inc., said in an article to be published tomorrow in Collier's Magazine.

"Listen," he continued, "I have never written a surety bond, a contractor's bond, fire insurance, or any other kind of insurance that might by any definition be called political. Never. And I never will."

The article is the second of two in which the President's son replied to published charges that he made use of his father's office to promote his own interests and profits. The first presented his contention that his income had never touched $50,000 a year, contrary to reports that it had amounted to from $250,000 to $2,000,000.

Refused Business

"If all these smear stories are so," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "they must involve many of the Government agencies and many of those individuals and groups to whom I've sold insurance. Thus, they, too, must be engaged in dark practices. Doesn't it seem to you that such improprieties are far too widespread for safety?"

Political insurance had been offered him, he said, and continued, "I refused to place bonds for the late Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of the Port of Boston. I refused to accept such business from Joseph McGrath, the present Collector of Boston, from Peter F. Tague, Postmaster at Boston, and many others. These gentlemen wanted nothing of me. They offered me the business out of pure friendship. But you see, I couldn't take it.

"I have thus rejected a vast amount of business. I had the opportunity of writing liability insurance of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. That Corporation was building or was about to build a warship. It was about to bid on additional work. I told the officials who interviewed me that it would be impossible for Roosevelt & Sargent to do business with them."

He said his firm obtained a contract under which National Distillers is insured for $60,000,000 to $100,000,000. On this business the firm makes an annual profit of 7½ per cent of the premiums, which range from $250,000 to $350,000, he said. But that contract was obtained, Mr. Roosevelt declared, by "writing a new form of whisky insurance policy and having it accepted by the Underwriters Association."

Saved Them Money

"The new schedules we wrote for national distillers," he said, "saved them $65,000 a year in premiums."

He disclosed that his company handles compensation insurance for Transcontinental and Western Airways, but said, "No air-mail contracts were given TWA since Roosevelt & Sargent did business with them."

Discussing reports that he had requested his father while a candidate for the Presidency to "be nice" to George Washington Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company, so that Mr. Hill would buy a big life insurance contract, Mr. Roosevelt said, "That's utterly untrue."

"I neither telegraphed, wrote, nor telephoned—nor sent a message," he declared. "As far as I know Mr. Hill was not father's guest in Warm Springs until after election—almost five months after I got the contract to insure Mr. Hill's life for $2,500,000."

When Mr. Hill did visit the President's Georgia home, the article disclosed, young Roosevelt telegraphed Miss Marguerite Lehand, the President's Secretary, asking her to "take especially good care" of him and Paul Hahn, Vice-President of the American Tobacco Company, "because it is important in a business way to me."

Britain Protests Officer's Arrest By Reich Police

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The British Government today informed Germany that it "takes a serious view" of the unexplained arrest of Capt. Thomas Kendrick, British Passport Officer in Vienna, by German secret police at the German-Swiss border.

On instructions from the London Foreign Office, Sir Nevile Henderson, Ambassador to Germany, has asked the German Government for "a full and speedy explanation" of the arrest of Captain Kendrick.

The British official was taken by the Gestapo Wednesday, Aug. 17, as he and his wife were about to leave Germany on vacation. She was permitted to return to her home in Vienna.

Yesterday Mr. Henderson asked the German Foreign Office for full particulars of the charge against Captain Kendrick and was promised that a full inquiry would be made.

The Ambassador's earlier report of the arrest was rushed to Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, at his Yorkshire home, by special messenger.

Captain Kendrick, who has been Passport Control Officer in Vienna for 13 years, was believed still held in the Hotel Metropole, secret police headquarters, in that city.

In Foreign Office circles here there was some speculation as to whether Captain Kendrick might have been arrested because he granted more British visas to Austrian Jews than the German Government considered discreet.

Other sources said Captain Kendrick might have been seized because possibly his passport described him by his war-time rank of Captain and that he failed to prove to German authorities he was not on the active list of the British Army.

British reserve officers were warned last week they had to have special certificates to "avoid trouble" if they go to Germany, which forbids foreign soldiers to travel over certain border areas.

Auto Union Chief Says Workers Will Organize in Canada

WINDSOR, Ontario, Aug. 19 (CP)—Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, said in an address here Aug. 16, the union was determined to organize the automobile industry and all subsidiary industries in Canada. The UAWA is an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"It is hoped that Premier Hepburn and some others in Canada will learn that labor is going to organize," Mr. Martin said in a Windsor park. "It is to be hoped that they learn that people are not going to continue to submit to industrial servitude imposed by those who heed no law but that of profit and greed."

[Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn in the spring of 1937 publicly announced his opposition to CIO activities in Canada. Arthur W. Roebuck, then Attorney General, and David Croll, Minister of Labor, resigned during a clash with the Premier on Government policy during the Oshawa General Motors strike.]

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Air View of Australia Shows Amazing Details

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-Seventh in Series of Articles

IN THE AIR—Australia reaches out its hands to the traveler when he is still 370 miles north of its northernmost coast line. Looking down from a Qantas airplane one can see the great continental shelf lying beneath the water, sometimes close to the surface, sometimes 60 feet deep.

This is the beginning of an amazing number of differences which characterize this Continent. I review those I already know as I fly toward Sydney after two days in the air over Australia's bush and mountains, its fertile plains, where millions of sheep graze, three to an acre, and its arid stretches where it takes three acres to support one sheep. I have walked into the bush during a two-day stop at Darwin to see the great anthills taller than a man, but I shall not see the rain forest which mantles the range in North Queensland, a dense jungle of trees, creepers, parasitic ferns, and orchids.

I have seen some and I shall see more of the curious animals and birds which inhabit this ancient Continent, the lovable, gentle koala bears which perch their 15 pounds on unbelievably tiny twigs way up in the trees; the kangaroos which leap high into the air and can do 40 miles an hour; the kookaburras which laugh instead of sing, and the bell birds which tinkle like a pendant strand of tiny silver clappers swaying in the breeze.

Named for Water

I have ridden out the Darwin roads which are called "the 10-mile," the "7½ mile," the "two mile" just as they were named by the pioneers for the water which could be found at intervals along the way. And I have seen the "disappearing rivers" which made exploration of the interior such a hazardous experience.

I have seen the tides which rise 30 feet high on the northern coast and the phosphorescent water at Groote Eylandt on the west coast Gulf of Carpentaria, the only place in the world where there is but one tide a day.

I have visited the native compounds, where aboriginals, attracted by the films, come in from the bush for their first taste of civilization; and I have talked with Victor Hall, famous member of the mounted police.

I have seen the tidy settlement of Townsville nestled against a mountain with its shore fringed with trees and flowers. And I have seen the big city of Brisbane built on the coast.

Surface Not Scratched

But this is not Australia, I am told. I have not even begun to see the country. I have not pierced below its surface. Yet nearly 2,500 of the 3,000,000 square miles of Australia have unrolled beneath the airplane.

I have seen some of the sheep stations on areas so vast that their owners have never visited the boundary lines of their own possessions. I have seen the rich lands which will grow practically anything that is brought to them, although they originate practically no food for humans themselves.

And yet they say to me, "You know nothing of Australia."

I have heard about the old convict settlements of which Australians are alternately shamefaced and proud, exportees from England who were political rebels, or had run into debt or stolen for food. Mingled with these were other criminals of greater degree. For Australia, the latest of the Continents to be discovered, was first investigated by England as a possible refuge for American loyalists after the War of the Revolution and then used as a dumping ground for the excess jail population which could no longer be sent to America.

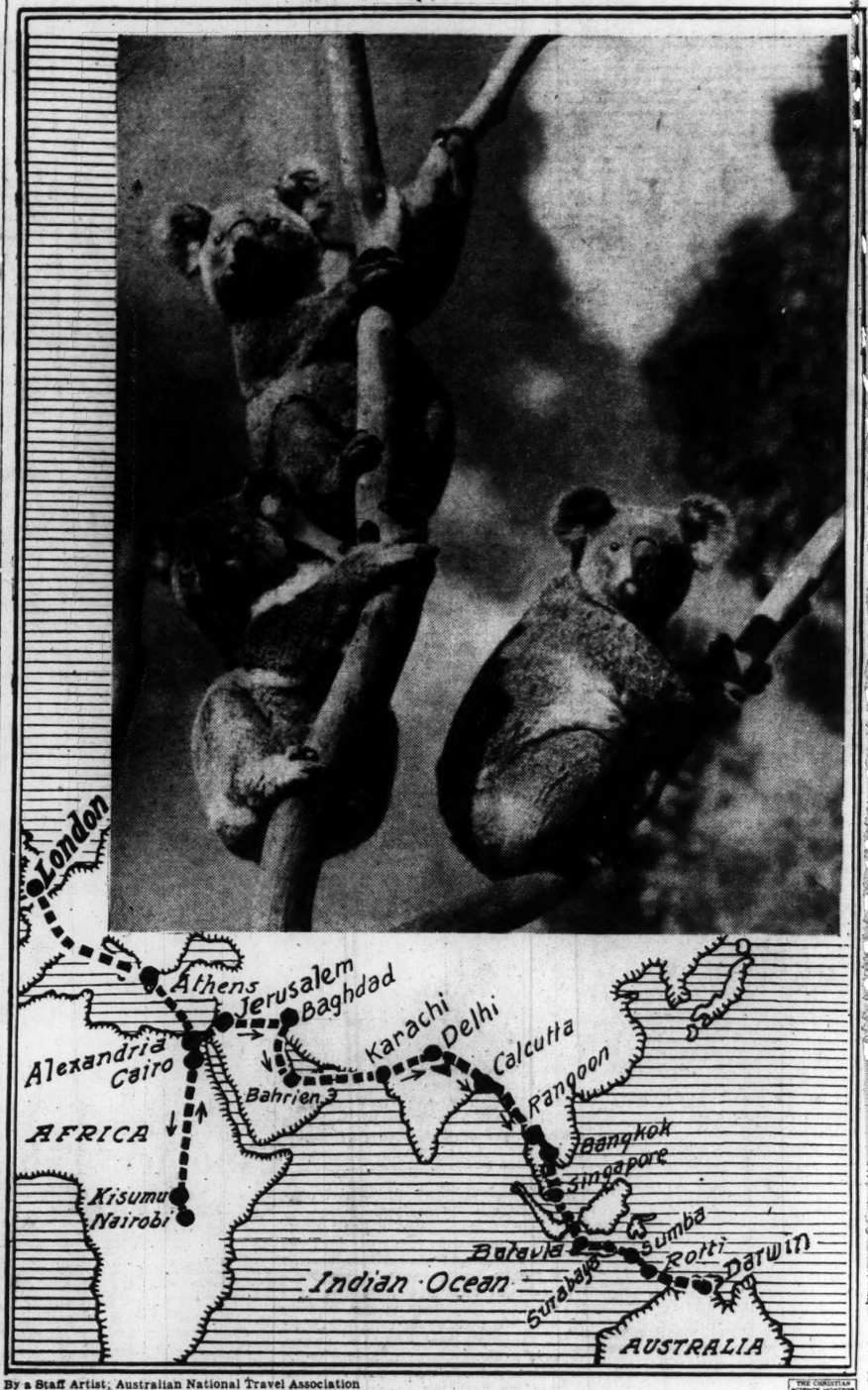
Men Were Artists

Yet some of these men were artists. The old colonial buildings show the beauty which their hands wrought. And Australia has led the world in its social legislation, the eight-hour day, the minimum wage, the bonus for babies, age pension, social insurance, and woman's suffrage.

But you don't know Australia, they say to me wherever I land and whenever I ask a question. You won't know Australia, they insist, by visiting the six-sevenths of the population which make their homes in the four large coast cities.

Perhaps not. Not more than visitors to America learn when they stop at New York City, light for a few hours in Chicago and go on to Hollywood. But perhaps I will learn something more in Sydney, whose houses can be seen ahead of me. What shall I find out? I wonder.

Welcoming Committee



By a Staff Artist, Australian National Travel Association

Koalas at Koala Park in New South Wales
Below is the route followed by world-girdling tour by plane.

Curb Is Urged on Crime Programs on Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A nation-wide campaign against radio crime programs which are said to encourage juvenile delinquency is in the making as a result of action instigated by a juvenile court judge here.

Judge August E. Braun had noticed for some time that practically every boy brought before him when questioned about his radio program favorites admitted liking those which dramatize crime. One case brought out, for example, that a boy had learned from such a program that by pressing a wet paper over a window the glass could be broken with little noise. He tried it himself, and was caught.

Another program describing how a drunken man coming out of a tavern was beaten and robbed made its impression, Judge Braun says, for two boys, strangers to each other, were later brought before him for having put into practice the trick they thus learned at the radio.

Discussing his experiences recently at a meeting of the American Association of Juvenile Court Judges at Cleveland, Judge Braun found that other juvenile authorities told much the same things. Other specific instances of crime lessons learned from radio programs were related, but it was agreed that much harm is done by the programs which is not always directly traceable to them. Such programs, it was found, excite impressionable youngsters, create negative, destructive thoughts, turn attention to crime instead of normal constructive activity, and lead boys to make crime a part of their play.

Appeal Is Made

The Association before adjourning passed a resolution urging sponsors of radio programs to refrain from the presentation of "programs in which crimes are dramatized so as to incite or induce delinquent conduct on the part of susceptible, youthful listeners."

The move has gained some headway already in Milwaukee. The Common Council recently adopted a resolution condemning crime programs and sent copies to the broadcasting companies, the Federal Communications Commission at Washington, and the sponsors of objectionable programs.

Adult opposition to these programs, it is pointed out, should have considerable influence on the sponsors, for although the purpose of the programs is to sell products consumed by children, it is, of course, the parents who do the buying. Makers of products advertised in such a way that children are sent to bed in an excited state of mind, with tricks and ideas hardly conducive to normal, constructive play, running through their heads, won't have the sympathy of parents who are aware of what is going on, it is pointed out.

Many programs, Judge Braun notes, are aimed to emphasize the idea that crime doesn't pay. The criminal usually is caught and he isn't always necessarily made a hero.

Problems of Youth

"Every one familiar with the problem of juvenile delinquency," Judge Braun explains, however, "knows that boys act on impulse; that even if they do give some thought to the attendant dangers of their misconduct they do not think through to the end the possibilities of getting caught or the ultimate effect the act may have on their future lives."

Most every boy who goes wrong, Judge Braun says, does so because of a desire for something he doesn't have. The suggestions that come with crime radio programs are taken, he says, without any analysis of the propriety of the acts.

Crime programs present crime with the same alluring and dramatic details, he notes, as do the movies. Parents aren't always able to provide the price of admission to the movies, and the effect of objectionable movies is thus limited. But the radio is always handy and free, and the potential influences for not only bad, but good, are greater.

Christian Science Houses Included in Scotland Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A clause which makes provision for Christian Science Houses in Scotland was inserted in the recent Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act.

This clause, which was not included in the original draft of the Bill, provides that Christian Science Houses may be exempted from that part of the Act which requires a nursing home to be under the charge of a person who is a registered medical practitioner or a qualified nurse, resident in the home, and that a certain proportion of qualified nurses should be employed.

The Bill was presented to the House of Commons earlier in the year as a private Members Bill by Sir Douglas Thomson, at the request of the Scottish Office which was anxious to bring the law in Scotland into line with that of England.

Similar to English Act

In Committee, Sir Douglas moved a clause similar to the one in the English Act making provision for Christian Science Houses. After a short discussion he withdrew it, on the understanding that he would move it at a later stage with certain other amendments. It was, however, moved later by Lord Alness in the House of Lords. The clause does not exempt these houses from compliance with the structural and sanitary requirements to which other nursing homes are obliged to conform. Christian Scientists, however, do not object to this as they are anxious to conform to the requirements of local building and sanitary authorities.

One of the reasons why Christian Scientists desired the insertion of this clause was that as the Bill originally stood, Christian Scientists who wished to depend on the ministrations of Christian Science and could not be cared for in their own homes, or who lived in bed-sitting rooms, hostels, clubs and so on, would have had no alternative but to go to a hospital or a medical nursing home when they were ill.

Condition of Exemption

The clause says the Department of Health for Scotland may, "in respect of any nursing home which they are satisfied is being, or will be, carried on in accordance with the practice and principles of the body known as The Church of Christ, Scientist, grant exemption from the operation of any requirement of paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section one of this Act"—the section which requires a nursing home to be in charge of a medical practitioner or qualified nurse—"which is inconsistent with such practice or principles."

"It shall be a condition of any exemption granted in respect of a nursing home under this section," the clause continues, "that the nursing home shall adopt and use the name of Christian Science House.

"An exemption granted under this section in respect of a nursing home may at any time be withdrawn by the Department if it appears to them that that home is no longer being carried on in accordance with the said practice and principles."

All German Jewish Men Israel, Women Sarah, Says Decree

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (AP)—Next new year some 500,000 German Jews must add Israel or Sarah to their names.

The Government issued a decree today requiring any Jew having a non-Jewish first name to adopt as an additional given name Israel if male, Sarah if female.

The decree compels all Jews with non-Jewish names to notify the municipal or country clerks in whose registers their names are entered that they have taken on the additional name Israel or Sarah.

When writing letters to any Government department or other business letters such Jews must include Sarah or Israel in the signature. Jewish infants may be given only Jewish first names. The ministry of the interior in due course will compile a list of names considered Jewish.

The decree, signed by the Ministers of Justice and the Interior, expressly exempts Jews of foreign nationality from these requirements.

Station Opens in Colorado For Study of Low-Grade Fuels

GOLDEN, Colo., Aug. 19 (AP)—Plans to tap 42 per cent of the United States total "energy reserves" now largely inaccessible, were described here today at the newly opened station of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

The reserves are sub-bituminous coal and lignite. High-energy gases and thermal power of coal, gas and petroleum have ben discovered in them; but their use now is limited by a flock of mechanical devices and technique for putting their energy to work.

Under authorization of Congress, the Bureau of Mines is undertaking investigations to enable these fuels to carry on when coal, oil and gas supplies dwindle or grow expensive, and when water power spreads to its limits. The Colorado School of Mines is co-operating, furnishing laboratory, grounds, and buildings for experiments. V. F. Parry, senior Fuel Technologist, of the Bureau, is in charge.

The low-grade fuels are said to represent about two-fifths of all the energy in sight, including the practicable water power. The latest estimate of power sources—coal, and gas and oil—made in 1937 by A. C. Fieldner, Chief of Technological Branch of the Bureau of Mines, gives American coal a life of from 500 to 2100 years (including the sub-bituminous and lignite) and the others a comparatively short span.

The lignite and sub-bituminous fuels are concentrated in seven states—Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, Texas and Washington.

The first problem under study here includes hope for relief of acute economic troubles of the miners of the lower rank fuels. Although only 18,000 of the nation's 500,000 coal miners are employed in the lignite and sub-bituminous mines, their work is perhaps more intermittent than in any other group. This is because the fuels they dig are not adapted to storage. The men have been unable in many instances to make steady incomes or plan for their families, because storage quality has hampered use of the fuels much beyond local and seasonal markets.

The fuels contain large amounts of oxygen. When they dry in storage, they crumble into smaller and smaller pieces. This exposes more surface to reaction with the oxygen in the air.

Controlled, this sensitivity of the low-grade fuels is an asset. Because they burn so easily, they consume almost completely. They are smokeless. They are regarded as ideal fuels for smokeless cities and industries of the future.

The Station is starting experiments on storage bins designed to restrict the damage of oxygen. The State of Texas already has pointed the way of keeping lignite fuels in underground pits. Illinois has made studies of storage under water.

Another practical research is in stoves for home use of these cheap fuels. In the past, most stoves have been designed for bituminous, anthracite and wood. The experiment station proposes to test both commercial stoves and its own inventions for burning low-rank, non-coking fuels.

The non-cooking coals are rich in by-products obtained by distillation. The chars are useful for gas masks, water purification and clarifying of sugar, and as a reactive smokeless fuel.

St. Louis Frowns On Art Cat Twin

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 19 (AP)—The city's $14,400 tomcat was back in the news—and the City Hall—today.

But if the gentlemen on the business end of the purse strings have their say it won't enjoy the company of a mate. There won't be enough money left to purchase one.

Art circles have been split wide open by the Art Museum's recent acquisition of the fifth-century, B. C., 13-inch bronze Egyptian statuette, and the controversy has developed into a city-wide squabble.

When the Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday it was loaded down with protests against spending huge sums of money for "useless cats and other relics, when relief needs are in desperate plight."

The Board agreed on a blunt proposal to slash the Art Museum's tax levy in half, and place all expenditures under the Board's control.

Photography's Widening Sphere Filmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—A kaleidoscopic panorama of photography's ever-widening influence in the modern world is today being made available by the Eastman Kodak Company for showing to clubs and special groups. It is in the form of a motion picture produced by James S. Watson, Jr., a preview of it having been given to an especially invited audience of photographic writers, editors and others interested in the art and progress of modern photography at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

Told principally through the medium of the close-up and the montage, the picture took the audience on a complete tour of the huge Eastman plants, illustrating significant details in the complex routine of turning out cameras, lenses, film, and sensitized papers. In instructive close-ups beautifully photographed, the audience was afforded a clear view of the care involved in the manufacture of photographic equipment and materials and the magnitude of the operations that result in products used by millions throughout the world.

Running through the entire production is the all-prevailing theme that machines are employed to turn out these cameras and sensitized materials, but that behind these is the indispensable individual workman whose original pattern remains always the guide for the machines.

The picture included not only the story of the manufacture of the photographic materials, but also an impressive series of vignettes of the various fields, both social and economic, in which photography daily plays an increasingly important role. Among these, graphic emphasis was placed on such important photographic activities as infra-red, X-ray and aerial photography, the sending of prints by wire, the copying of whole newspapers on small films for record, the motion picture story, and the candid camera field.

Accompanied by running comment, including that of Lowell Thomas, the picture stressed the work of research laboratories in bringing to fruition the marvelous advances that users of the photographic medium now enjoy in such great and endless abundance.

"Highlights and Shadows" is being made available by the sponsors for showing to clubs and special groups.

Britain Called Most Sensitive

LAKE COUCHICHING, Ontario, Aug. 19 (CP)—The British Government is more sensitive to world public opinion in its large-scale policies than any other Government, Dr. Hans Simons, German ex-patriate and New York economist, told the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics on Aug. 17.

"That is why Britain is vacillating between a pure power relations policy and one of using the instrument of the League of Nations to create common public opinion throughout the world," Dr. Simons said.

He attributed Britain's "shift of policy" from aloofness to one of greater responsibility to the increased stability of the Rhine frontier created by "energetic fortification on both sides of the river."

"England's policy always has been not to commit herself in any way which might leave her alone in the event of a clash of powers," he said. "Today she is vacillating between policies of Great Britain in Europe and Great Britain within the British Empire."

Dr. Simons saw the smaller "neutral" nations of Europe forming an important and decisive group because they were the only unstable element in the grouping of forces in Europe. He believed the League of Nations was the only instrument for winning over to the side of international freedom and justice such minority nations as Belgium, Sweden, and Latvia, which had a total population of nearly 45,000,000.

The world was mistaken in overrating the importance of European affairs to world development, he concluded. The Pacific was now the world's problem center and would probably remain so for the next 50 years.

Lindberghs Route Their Soviet Tour

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh spent the forenoon with Maj. Philip R. Faymonville, American military attaché, and with Soviet civil air officials, planning a sightseeing tour over Soviet territory.

He and Mrs. Lindbergh last night attended a ballet, in the picturesque open air "Green Theater."

The Lindberghs were guests of the civil aviation fleet which took part in the afternoon in a three-hour air spectacle in celebration of Soviet "Aviation day."

The Tale of Tail-less Shirt

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 19 (AP)—The shirt-tail-less shirt, which is considerably less than that, confronted the masculine public today—the result of a sweltering evening at St. Louis' summer opera.

It took two inventive brains to deprive the old-fashioned shirt of its tail, back, sleeves, and half its bosom—those of Dr. Julius Bischof of St. Louis and Max Carey of Miami Beach, Fla., former Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Dr. Bischof and Mr. Carey, under orders from their wives, wore coats to the opera—and immediately began thinking of eliminating some masculine apparel.

They started with the shirt-tail, chopped off a little more with each drop of perspiration, and ended with a collar and enough bosom to support three buttons.

To go with their "koolar" the pair evolved a short-sleeved, high-necked coat, to which the "koolar" buttons. It's a "Jakola," Dr. Bischof said.

The idea is to discard as many "koolars" as necessary during the day, and the linen or conga cloth "Jakola" after a couple of days.

It's a boon to the professional man whose employer insists on coats and buttoned collars, Dr. Bischof declared, and predicted they would be "the thing" next summer.

Of All Things . . . !

Almost Annexed

TORONTO (CP)—For a moment the United States of America was on the verge of becoming one of the British Dominions Aug. 15—but the danger soon passed.

"We in Canada think of the people of the United States and the other British Dominions as the same as ourselves," said Mayor Ralph Day of Toronto, in welcoming the sixteenth annual convention of the International Association of Y's Men's Clubs.

"I'm very interested to hear the United States of America is now one of the British Dominions," said Acting Chairman Henry Grimes, in reply. The crowd apparently appreciated the ambiguity.

Two-in-One Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Maybe it's Richmond's soil—or climate—or something.

Not long ago a Richmond man reported he had an apple tree in his back yard which seemingly was on its way toward two crops of apples this year. At least, it was blossoming a second time.

Now, Mrs. C. L. Puryear of Westhampton has gone him, horticulturally speaking, "one better."

In her yard, she says, she not only has a double-action apple tree, which is blooming a second time this year, but a snowball bush which is producing "snowballs" again, long after its normal bloom "melted" back in the spring.

Hay, Hay!

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Louisiana State University experts who developed a mechanical hay drier are getting requests for blue prints of it from all over the world.

The main part of the drier is a drum six feet in diameter by 40 feet long which rotates at the rate of 12 revolutions a minute. Low cost fuel oil produces heat which is sucked through the cylinder carrying the hay with it.

The apparatus will dry approximately a ton and a quarter of hay an hour.

Whey for Candy

WASHINGTON (AP)—You may be eating whey candy soon—and liking it.

The Bureau of Dairy Industry said today its chemists had found that whey, a by-product left after making cheese, could be powdered and used in candy, thereby increasing its nutriment value.

Heat to Bring Holiday For Security Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Social Security Board employees have driven a hot bargain with Board members.

When the temperature reaches 94 degrees the employees automatically may leave for the remainder of the day. A Committee from the Union of Government Employees made the deal with the Board. Most other Government Departments release employees when the temperatures soar into the upper 90's.

14 Killed in Italian Crash

VARESE, Italy, Aug. 19 (AP)—All 14 persons aboard a seaplane were killed yesterday when the big twin-motored ship fell shortly after taking off here on a sight-seeing flight over this Italian-Swiss border town. It was Italy's fourth civil air disaster of the year. The plane, owned by the Macchi Aircraft Construction Company, was piloted by Giuseppe Purei, holder of a number of seaplane flying records.

New York Farm Becomes Laboratory For Electricity as 'Wired Helper'

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—The flip of a switch here transformed a 200-acre Monroe County farm into a research laboratory to determine the efficiency of electricity as the farmer's "wired help."

Motors hummed; pumps chugged, and electricity flooded dark corners of farm buildings with light. It eliminated unsanitary conditions in dairy barns and milked cows.

F. J. Freestone of Syracuse, Chairman of the New York State Farm Power and Light Committee, gave the signal which started electricity to work on the proving farm, sponsored by the committee, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and 16 co-operating manufacturing concerns.

Farmers of Monroe and Wayne Counties and other visitors flocked to see the beginning of the experiment on the farm of Nelson R. Peet, former Niagara County farm agent.

Engineers of the electric company said they were aiming at three objectives—proving the necessity and benefits of electric power to more than 3,000,000 farms with dwellings valued in excess of $500 which still are without electric service; demonstrating additional jobs and time-saving methods possible with electric power on the 1,250,000 farms in the $500 bracket which are receiving electric service, and improving designs of electrified farm machinery and appliances.

Power Flan Pushed In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBERRY, S. C.—The projected $14,000,000 Lyles Ford hydro-electric development in Newberry, Fairfield, and Union Counties, is going forward at an accelerated pace under the direction of a special committee formed to advance its interests and explain its objectives.

James W. Johnson was named Chairman, and announcement was made that Dan T. Duncan of Ninety-Six, engineer of the Buzzard Roost power project in Greenwood County, had been retained in the same capacity for Lyles Ford.

The project, as planned, would consist of three dams with an identical number of powerhouses, plus 200 miles of transmission lines. One dam would be located near Blairs, another on the Enoree River near Whitmire, and the third and last on the Tyger River between Whitmire and Union. Each structure would be 100 feet high.

Preliminary plans for the development have already been submitted to the PWA at its Atlanta, Ga., office, Mr. Johnson said.

The meeting received a report from T. K. Johnstone that 20 per cent of the electricity to be generated from the dams already had been "spoken for" by prospective customers.

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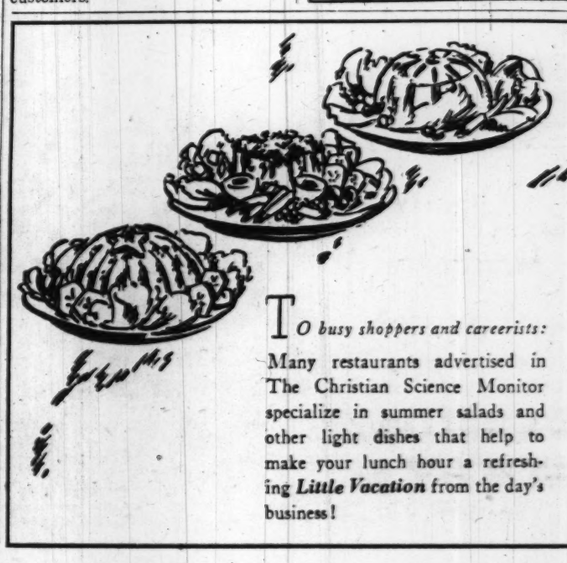
To busy shoppers and careerists:
Many restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor specialize in summer salads and other light dishes that help to make your lunch hour a refreshing *Little Vacation* from the day's business!

Program to Promote Peace Adopted by U. S. Youth Group

Seven-point plan is based on disarmament, economic reconstruction and equality of peoples of all races.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 19—A seven-point program resembling in many respects that favored by Secretary of State Hull in his recent radio broadcast, has been adopted by the American delegation to the Second World Youth Congress.

The program, adopted last night, serves to crystallize sentiment in the Congress for collective action to insure international peace and calls for:

1. Strict limitation and progressive reduction of armaments.
2. Economic reconstruction with the assurance of justice to all peoples.
3. Adherence to the basic principles of international law; respect for treaties freely entered into; modification of treaties by orderly processes and a ban on treaties as the basis for freezing the status quo.
4. Abstention from the use of force in pursuit of national policies and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations.
5. Collaboration in the freest possible intellectual exchange between and among nations.
6. Support of international cooperation in such ways and by such methods as may be practicable and which will advance, and not contradict, the program.
7. Equality of all peoples and races.

Delegates were not agreed, however, on methods of implementation of Point Six of the program, and it was agreed that the minority group should express its view in the sessions.

Accordingly, Philip Jacobs, of the Student Peace Service, a department of the American Friends Service Committee, representing the minority, spoke against concerted peace action as a policy leading to war, while James Lerner, of the American League for Peace and Democracy, spoke in favor of concerted peace action. The vote in the American delegation had been 12 organizations supporting the minority, 29 the majority point of view and seven not voting.

Declares No Split

The agreement effectively disposed of predictions that there would be a split in the delegation over the controversial issue of a world peace program. Spokesmen for the American group declared that the vote showed that the organized youth movement in this country was now in majority agreement on the peace question for the first time since the debate over isolation versus collective security began and which disrupted peace negotiations several years ago.

The announcement handed out following the vote said that the situation in the United States was always profoundly affected by happenings elsewhere in the world.

"Whatever may be our wishes, we cannot, when there is trouble elsewhere, expect to remain unaffected," it continued. "When destruction, impoverishment and starvation afflicts other areas, we cannot, no matter how hard we try, escape impairment of our own economic well-being.

"When freedom is destroyed over increasing areas elsewhere, our ideas of individual liberty, our most cherished political and social conditions are jeopardized.

"When the dignity of the human soul is denied in great parts of the world and when that denial is made a slogan under which propaganda is set in motion and armies take the field, no one of us can be sure that this country or even his home is safe. We well know, of course, that a condition of complete chaos will not develop over night; but it is clear that the present trend is in that direction, and the longer this drift continues, the greater becomes the danger that the whole world may be sucked into a maelstrom of unregulated and savage economic, political and military competition."

Move Toward Peace

The seven-point program was adopted, therefore, with a view to reversing "the present ominous drift toward international anarchy and armed conflict."

Urging delegates to mobilize public opinion in favor of boycotting aggressor nations, Miss Ruth McWilliams, of the Youth Council of Vancouver, Canada, proposed three specific actions to the Congress:

1. Boycott of Japanese silk goods.
2. Boycott of Japanese toys.
3. Boycott of German cameras and other goods which Germany exports.

"You may think a lady encased in silk is more beautiful than a lady encased in cotton," she said, "but if you think of the suffering in China, you will soon be willing to give up your silk."

Numerous other delegates favored a popular boycott of, and a government embargo on, military supplies to aggressor nations.

Differences of British opinion regarding Spain were voiced during the session, with Bagriel Carritt, head of the British delegation, urging the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Peninsula and the return to the Loyalist Government of the rights of international law, and Miss Mary Stanley Clark, one of the three delegates from the British Young Conservatives' Union, and who called herself a "whole-hearted supporter of the Chamberlain policy," taking issue with Mr. Carritt. Miss Clark declared that the ending of the non-intervention policy in Spain would lead to a general war.

Germany and Italy Missed

A wish to co-operate with the youth of Germany and Italy and regret at their absence at this Congress was voiced by John Golan, British delegate representing the Young Communist League of Great Britain.

Dr. Franz Otto of Austria made an eloquent plea for collective security, declaring that "Austria could have been saved by the mutual effort of the great powers, as has been proved in the case of Czechoslovakia."

No progress was made in obtaining agreement in the Commission of Philosophical and Religious Bases of Peace, and a committee was finally appointed to reduce the discussion to concrete terms. The chief speakers taking part in the discussion were Ernest B. Kalibala of Uganda; Dr. Walter Kotschnig of Smith College, and George Berg, of the World Union of Jewish Youth.

Earlier in the day, Namiji Itabishi of the Japanese Student Christian Association, appealed to the delegates to consider ways and means by which the youth of totalitarian nations might join with those in democratic countries to build an effective peace movement. Six Japanese delegates are attending the conference, all of them representing the Japanese Student Christian Association.

Wide World

Youth Congress delegates at Vassar College.
Left: Miss Renu Roy, India.
Top, left to right: Margot Petersen, Denmark; Ben Brierly, France; Michael Wallace, England.
Bottom, left to right: Gabriel Carrit, English leader; Marguerite R. Gale, Scottish leader; Tom Wilson, Irish leader; Marion Wilbraham, Secretary, British Youth Assembly; M. Dei-Anang, Gold Coast delegate; E. Garner Evans, Welsh leader.

Argentine Hide Export

In 1936, Argentina's exports of hides and skins, amounting to 116,000,000 pesos, went to 46 different nations, among which the United States was the leading buyer.

NORTH—SOUTH—EAST—WEST

there are Monitor-Advertised Schools

Educators say that it is good for a student to attend a school in a section of the country away from his own home. The change of scene and new contacts with people broaden the outlook of the student. On the other hand, the best schools for a certain type of education may be right in one's own city.

Whatever locality you may prefer, you can be almost certain to find helpful assistance in the choosing of a school from the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are represented schools from 30 states and the District of Columbia. Many are in metropolitan cities convenient to museums, art galleries, concert halls and other cultural influences. Some are in country locations with splendid opportunities for outdoor recreation.

There are Monitor-advertised schools in the temperate zone of states where the climate is mild all year round; there are schools in the northern zone where winter brings snow and outdoor sports; and there are schools in the far south where June weather prevails in January.

When selecting a school you will of course take into consideration all these factors. For further information, consult the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Canadian Defense Believed Clarified

Roosevelt speech stirs activity in Ottawa on long-dormant elements of foreign policy.

Aid to strategic unity and weight to barrier against Fascism found in President's stand.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 19—President Roosevelt's address at Queen's University has stirred the long dormant elements of Canadian foreign policy into extraordinary activity. In stating that America would not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil were threatened by any other empire, the President plainly notified Canada that deterioration of the international situation made it incumbent upon Washington to have its political relationships with its northern neighbor put on a definite basis.

And the basis the President has put it on is an extension of American responsibility, more or less in terms of the Monroe Doctrine, that will not only give the North American nations additional unity in a strategic sense, but will also afford them a marked increase of weight as a democratic barrier against the advance of the forces of Fascism.

While Britain, by Premier Chamberlain's policy, has been attempting an understanding with the Fascist powers single-handed, without much reference to sister democracies—a policy that has left Ottawa statesmen dubious and unenthusiastic—President Roosevelt has repeatedly evinced signs of thinking along the lines of a defensive democratic front. His attack at Kingston on the movements for "undemocratic regimentation" came as a further warning to the Fascist Powers that their avowed program of defending the world against Communism was not accepted in Washington at its face value.

System of Security

While Canada, pulled economically toward the United States and politically toward Britain, has not been able to evolve a clearly oriented foreign or defense policy so long as the relations between the two great democracies remained indefinite, Canada would have no such difficulty were the outlook of the two brought into harmony. The approval that the President's speech elicits from Britain appears to indicate that a sufficient triangular understanding is now possible to allow of Canada planning its future security with some certainty. That is to say, its system of security can be brought into harmony with America's defense needs, thereby relieving Britain from concern regarding its safety. At the same time an understanding between Britain and the United States determing their respective defense responsibilities in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans seems clearly implied.

Only recently Canada's Defense Minister, Ian Mackenzie, said: "This country is dependent on the British Atlantic Fleet for protection of its eastern ports and on the United States Fleet in the Pacific. Our major defense buffer on the Pacific Coast is not the Pacific Ocean alone, but the existence there of friendly fleets." The presumption of American protection clearly has lain behind Canada's plans, without, however, the possibility of affrming that an actual agreement could be made.

Understanding With Britain

That uncertainty has now been removed, and, it is generally thought here, could not have been removed without an understanding with the British Government.

The Canadian Navy, which consisted of two destroyers in 1936, four in 1937, and increased to six this year, together with some minesweepers, is a negligible defense for territory which, if used by invader's raiding parties from the southern end of the British Columbian coast, could offer a tempting base from which to trouble America's Far Western States.

The fact that America or Canada are not immediately menaced does not remove from America the necessity of knowing how its defenses lie in a time of international unrest. The mere fact that America has obtained docking facilities at Singapore and Hong Kong indicate that the lines of the Navy Department are being laid on an all-Pacific scale.

Freer to Plan Defenses

The uncertainty which has recently characterized Canada's defense policy may now be expected to change into something more clearly defined. The feeling in Quebec and elsewhere against commitments in Europe had compelled Ottawa to cool off its enthusiasm for collective security under the League. It had brought such opposition to the rise in defense estimates from $25,000,000 in 1936 to $36,000,000 in 1937 that they were lowered this year to $34,022,000. After President Roosevelt's speech it may be expected to undergo a significant change. Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, himself no enthusiast for military commitments abroad, it is assumed will now feel himself free to plan his defenses on a continental basis, on the reasonable assumption that Washington's policy will ensure all the support for the European democracies that can reasonably be expected from North America.

Looking upon Canada and the United States as a defense unit it will be found that Canada, as an industrial nation, is stretched out almost entirely along the American frontier, reaching generally not much more than 100 miles north thereof. Moreover so interwoven are the transcontinental rail services of the two countries that two Canadian lines cut through American territory and two American lines traverse parts of Canada.

Between the two is more than 3,000 miles of frontier that could never be defended. But at either coast there is a frontier so broken by islands and deep inlets that the American fleet on the Pacific and the British fleet on the Atlantic, together with Canada's own coastal defense of shore batteries and mines could render it extremely difficult to approach.

Highway to Alaska

To strengthen the Pacific end, the United States Government has for some time been sponsoring the project of a highway from the State of Washington, through British Columbia to Alaska, the defensive value of which would be unquestioned.

Balancing this project on the west is the question of the St. Lawrence on the east. The strong appeal by President Roosevelt in his Thousand Islands Bridge speech for settlement of the project for navigation and power facilities of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway indicates the importance attached by Washington to an early settlement of this commercial and strategic undertaking in which the two Nations have a joint interest.

Whatever the drawbacks of the scheme might be to the American railroads or to New York City's port, the strategic value of the waterway would be unquestionable, effecting as it would a 27-foot channel along a 2,000 miles waterway. If the Government at Washington is bent on looking to its defenses, as it appears to be, it may be expected that all possible pressure will be brought to bear on the Ontario Government and the New York State authorities to end their dispute over hydroelectric power and other matters at issue.

Air Defenses

To complete the defense scheme, there is the air force. Canada's air force, counting in the planes to be added this year, is only 300 planes—even so, more than twice as much as it had two years ago. A sum of about $600,000 has been apportioned to air bases—four new ones being built at different points around the British Columbia coast.

Canada's defenses, therefore, which cost not much more than $3 per capita, have no doubt been adequate to a territory that sees no visible invader and looks to no definite commitments abroad—particularly, since she could virtually depend on the protection of the great neighbor to the south and of the headquarters of the empire 3,000 miles across the Atlantic. But they may not seem commensurate with the defense needs of a great unified north American defense bloc.

It will not be surprising, therefore, if in the near future some active steps toward bringing uniformity into Canadian-American defense are set in motion, intended to give the Dominion the full benefit of the defense forces of the United States and at the same time to ensure for the latter such advantages as the friendly northern dominion could offer for their joint security.

Pan-American Body To Include Canada?

Washington, Aug. 19

President Roosevelt's statement, in his address at Kingston, Ontario, in which he "included the Dominion of Canada in the fellowship of the Americas" revived intermittent speculation here as to the possibility of Canada's some day becoming a member of the Pan American Union.

Canada has participated in various inter-American gatherings, but never has sought membership in nor has it been invited to join the Pan American Union. Apparently, informed persons said, both Canada and the Union have adopted a policy of waiting to see if the other might take the initiative in any steps to bring Canada into the inter-American organization.

Another 'Tale of Two Cities' Written in Waterway Plan

Dedication of the Thousand Islands Bridge, linking Canada and the United States across the international boundary of the St. Lawrence River, has focused attention also on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway project. In four articles, the Associated Press describes the varying reactions to the projected development. The third article follows:

MASSENA, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—This is a tale of two cities—the one here today and the one there will be if hydroelectric power pours in from the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence development.

In northwestern New York State considerable enthusiasm for the deep waterways project is encountered. The people here are divided, however, over the time factor. Some think the development will come within a few years. The majority say, "It is bound to come, but I won't live to see it. You won't live to see it. But our children will."

Massena is a city of 15,000 persons. Its veins and arteries are high-transmission lines from hydroelectric power. Because of this power, residents say it has become the world's largest producer of aluminum.

It lies in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence, which would be the heart of the deep waterways power development. If the project goes through, some 1,100,000 horsepower will become available to the United States.

Factories Already Building

State Department officials in Washington believe that in this region the combination of deep waterways, bringing in ore, and hydroelectric dams bringing in power, will result in the birth of another great American city like Chicago or Detroit.

One is told here that 15 or 16 factories were completed in and around Massena in the last year with the expectation of using Canadian power.

The State Department, backed by President Roosevelt, clamped down last March on the importation of Canadian power, on the ground that such importation inspired the development of industries that might be cut off in time of war. Now the factories are hoping for the creation of American power or the beginning of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Project whose new power set-up would permit power to be imported.

The picturesque International Rapids nearby roar over rocks which before many years may be deep beneath smoother water. Dams would stretch from Barnhart Island to the Canadian and American sides.

Differences Over Project

On the Canadian side (Province of Ontario) one fact is apparent—the single-stage development (one dam only with a great lift) desired at Washington never will be accepted by Canada.

The 1932 treaty which did not pass the United States Senate envisioned a two-stage development. Now Washington officials hope to effect a single-stage project at Barnhart Island, which would result in a considerable saving in money.

The drawback is that the total lift of water with the single stage development would be 85 feet. This would result in flooding the Canadian side for many miles. Hundreds of homes would have to be abandoned. The town of Iroquois would be submerged.

The Canadians in this region are rooted to the soil, and their land is rich in history. As you drive along the northern shore of the river you see one historical landmark after another. To ask the Canadians to submit to the flooding of this territory is like asking Americans to submit to the flooding of Valley Forge or Gettysburg.

British Press Praises Speech

By the Associated Press

The British press and that of Canada found much to praise in President Roosevelt's assurance that the United States would aid its northern neighbor if Canada ever were threatened with invasion.

Excerpts from editorial comment:

The London Telegraph (conservative): "A statement of personal belief that in matters of peace and war there can be no separation between the two great democracies of the American Continent. It is a contribution to stability, at a moment when a plain unambiguous speech may be potent for good. American opinion has become almost a first consideration to 'every general staff beyond the seas.'"

The News Chronicle, London (Liberal): "This (the Monroe Doctrine to which the American President referred in his address) doctrine may be as unpalatable to the ruling clique of Germany as Secretary Hull's, which in fact it merely repeats. Yet it is a mistake to regard it as idle moralizing." (Secretary Hull on Tuesday night radiocast an appeal for peace, interpreted by European democracies as a warning to dictators.)

The London Sketch, owned by the company operating the Telegraph, hailed the President's Canadian speech as "the first time a President of the United States has made an assurance of this kind in unmistakable language. The New World stands for peace. . . . The United States is wide awake and watching."

The London Express (isolationist), struck a different note: "Nothing new" in a "grand speech and important incursion into world politics" for it "is based on the Monroe Doctrine. . . . Cornerstone for American Foreign policy since 1923. Unfortunately for the President, the American people are not with him. Probably 90 per cent favor isolation. Now if the President decides to abandon the policy of isolation and participate in the affairs of Europe—if that is his faith—then he may win the country to approve his policy. . . . President Wilson tried. . . . He failed. . . ."

The Daily Herald, London, liberal, said that President Roosevelt's "momentous pledge becomes part of the history of the British Empire." Speaking of Mr. Roosevelt's assurance that "the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened," the newspaper said there were two reasons for his promise of the "strong shield of the Stars and Stripes" for Canada's protection.

"One is strategical," the Herald explained. "Security of the United States is bound up with the independence of Canada from foreign domination. The other is spiritual. In the United States the democratic faith burns bright and strong and Canada belongs to the great democratic brotherhood.

The Mail, London, which leads the section of the British press favorable to Germany and Italy declared the "very cordiality" of Mr. Roosevelt's speech "may even inspire attempts to read more into the President's words than is justified."

The Manchester Guardian: "Most striking pronouncement he has made on foreign affairs since his famous speech at Chicago last year" (urging "quarantine" of aggressors).

Monroe Doctrine—'No'?

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt indicated today that no extension of the Monroe Doctrine was necessarily involved in his address at Kingston, Ontario.

The President arrived here this morning for an indefinite stay.

Talking with reporters from his open car at the Hyde Park station, the Chief Executive appeared rested and happy after his strenuous trip through Ontario.

In his Kingston speech, the President asserted that Americans would not stand "idly by" if domination of Canadian soil were threatened by a foreign aggressor.

Newsmen at his informal press conference informed Mr. Roosevelt of reports that the State Department in Washington interpreted his speech as an extension of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Chief Executive suggested that his questioners read the original language of the Monroe Doctrine. He called attention to the fact that he had not said anything about Latin America in his Kingston talk.

Reversal by Dewey Witness Changes Phase of Hines Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—On this fifth day of the trial of James H. Hines, Tammany district leader, as the alleged "fixer" of the city's policy monopoly, it is apparent that Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County, is up against the fight of his career.

Confronted by an almost unprecedented combination of wealth, political power and legal astuteness, the district attorney found his case at least temporarily snagged by one of his own witnesses, who reversed his testimony and turned against the prosecution that had called him. At the same time it was apparent that the prosecution's case was behind schedule as the opposition battled every step of the way with all the legal weapons at its command.

Julius Williams, Negro policy collector for three months, was the witness who exploded a proverbial bomb in the prosecution's face yesterday.

Williams, who had signed a statement on July 14 and testified the next day before the Grand Jury to the effect that Mr. Hines had sent him to George Weinberg, "Dutch Schultz's" policy racket lieutenant, for a job in 1932 without warning repudiated this testimony. Sol Gleb, Assistant District Attorney, who was examining Williams, was trapped into yelling futility as the Negro recanted his entire story, denying that he had seen Mr. Hines in 1932; that through the defendant he had obtained a $30-a-week job and that he had been told to go to 351 Lenox Avenue, the address identified by witnesses as racket headquarters.

Yet to all of these things Williams had testified before the Grand Jury, unless it is to be inferred the official minutes of that jury were a mess of errors, and Williams defiantly said they were.

Says He Was Threatened

But Williams did not stop at mere recantation. He told a new and hostile story involving the prosecution. He charged that when he was summoned to the District Attorney's office, he was threatened with jail if he did not sign the statement of July 14 that was produced in court, and which linked Hines and Weinberg.

Williams also charged that he had been left alone in the District Attorney's office with George Weinberg, who has already turned state's evidence and testified against the Tammany district leader. Williams said that Weinberg had urged him to "be a good fellow" and say these things about the defendant.

Mr. Dewey, who had been like the lion couchant up until then, suddenly leaped into the role of the nation's number one prosecutor and took over the questioning of Williams, hammering relentlessly at the witness for more than an hour.

Williams had said he could not read or write and that Mr. Gleb and Assistant District Attorney Frank S. Hogan had put the words of the July 14 statement in his mouth. Against this assertion Mr. Dewey directed all his energies.

The District Attorney elicited from the witness the admission that he had taken a civil service examination; that he had collected lottery wagers and that he as district captain in Mr. Hines' own district had herded recalcitrant voters to the polls.

"How could you do these things if you could neither read nor write?" the District Attorney thundered.

Witness Sticks to Story

He attacked the witness's story that he had been coerced into signing the statement linking Weinberg and Mr. Hines by reading the minutes of the Grand Jury in which Williams had told substantially the same story.

"Do you mean to say that some of my assistants coerced you in the grand jury room?" Mr. Dewey challenged.

However much the District Attorney may have impaired the credibility of Williams by these questions that lasted until after 6 p. m., he did not shake the witness's new story. Williams even denied that he had said the things that were recorded in the Grand Jury minutes.

The upshot was that the witness, by whose testimony the prosecution had intended to link Mr. Hines and Weinberg, stuck to a story that asserted a link only between Weinberg and the District Attorney's office.

The best Mr. Dewey could do at the termination of the day's proceedings was to induce Justice Ferdinand Pecora to increase Williams' bail as a material witness from $500 to $10,000 and have him locked up in the Tombs.

After Williams had stubbornly insisted that he had never said the things that Mr. Dewey read from the Grand Jury record, Lloyd Paul Stryker, counsel for the defense, in an effort to recast Williams in a better light, asserted that the witness was confused by lawyers as able as Mr. Dewey, and that when he said he had not testified as the record disclosed, really meant that he could not remember.

At one point when the district attorney became particularly irate at the reversal of Williams' testimony, Mr. Stryker observed that he was the prosecution's own witness.

"But he is not my district captain," Mr. Dewey snapped.

Despite the fact court has been kept in session for this trial hours beyond the normal time, the early prediction of Mr. Dewey that presentation of his case would require probably two weeks seems highly optimistic today. Williams, for instance, was probably one of the 50 witnesses Mr. Dewey has said would require only 15 minutes to examine. He was on the stand more than three hours and resumed the stand today.

No Direct Connection

The witnesses who preceded Williams and who in no way asserted any direct link between the defendant and the policy racket, ran through their testimony without a hitch.

Mr. Dewey put three witnesses on the stand yesterday who testified they were present in a raid on the policy bank of Joseph Mathiasison at 870 Nicholas Avenue on Dec. 22, 1932. They were Camille Monsanto, Leon Gomez and William Edwards, all Negroes and employees in the "Dutch Schultz" syndicate. These witnesses filled in the story of how the late City Magistrate Francis Erwin had dismissed the 26 men arrested in this raid and one other, although policy slips had been found by the police stacked on tables before the defendants.

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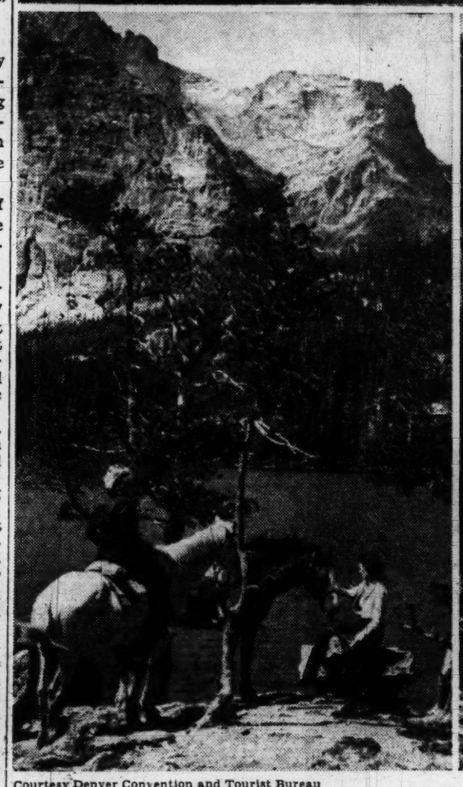

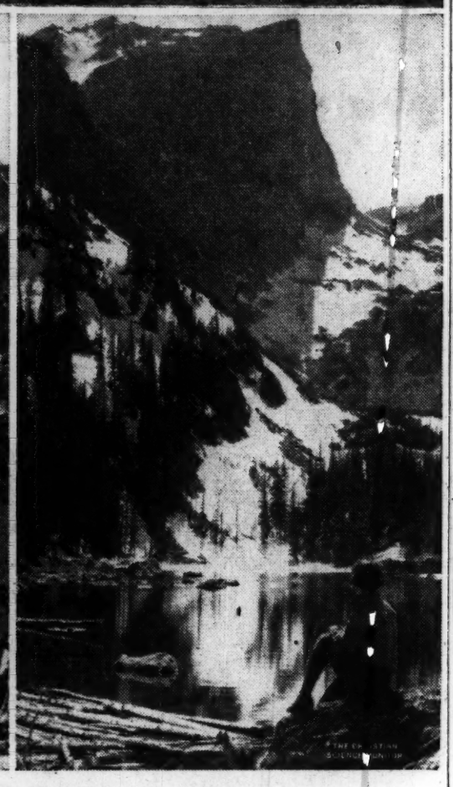

Courtesy Denver Convention and Tourist Bureau

Horseback Excursioning, Mountain Style

Upper: On a Colorado dude ranch. Lower left: Finish of the ride. Lower right: Dream Lake and Hallet Peak, Rocky Mountain National Park.

Colorado Peaks Offer Cool Escape

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

If you are one of those who don't like to take a vacation in midsummer because you expect one place is as hot as the next, hurry and pack your suitcases—don't forget to put in a few heavy sweaters—and follow me.

Chamber of Commerce slogans never excited me much until Mme. Le Tour and I ran across the one with which they advertise Colorado. They say "Come up to Colorado and be cool." Now you may think they mean to be cool in the winter, but what they actually mean is to be cool on the hottest of hot days in the summer.

But cool weather isn't all you will find in this State—it just helps you to enjoy thoroughly the beauties and recreational facilities that are around almost every corner.

How to get there? That's really no problem at all. Denver is the gateway to the whole Rocky Mountain region, and it is connected with all parts of the country by fast railroads, several bus lines, and two main airlines.

Two of the fastest trains in the country, the streamlined Diesel-powered Union Pacific's "City of Denver" and Burlington's "Zephyr," ply between the Mile High City and Chicago daily on a 16-hour schedule—just overnight. Even Boston is only 40 hours from Denver. Imagine saying goodby to Cape Cod on Saturday and be climbing Pikes Peak on Monday.

Then, too, only a few remote points of Colorado's playground are more than an hour or so by highway from a railroad.

Surprise Views

We decided, though, that you can best see Colorado by motoring. The State has launched a highway building program costing millions of dollars, and the roads it has built are veritable boulevards, wide, safe and either paved or oiled. The same is true through the most rugged sections of those massive Rockies.

Denver, you know, nestles right at the foot of the mountains and is only about 10 miles from the foothills. It is a city with personality all its own, and pretty too.

Rocky Mountain National Park may be reached over a paved highway that leads past part of the sugar beet raising region and a good many cherry orchards.

For nearly 15 miles up the canyon, the wide highway follows the rushing stream between craggy, precipitous granite slopes that extend nearly 300 feet in the air. Then all of a sudden, before you know it, things open up and you see Estes Park; and to the left, the lofty Longs Peak that towers to a height of 14,255 feet above sea level.

Short Trips

We took everything from golf clubs and tennis rackets to riding apparel and swimming suits, and it wasn't long before we had used them all. We were certainly glad we had taken along some warm coats and sweaters. After dark we had to put our sweaters on. And did we pull for the blankets when we went to bed? But then the next day it was always nice and warm again.

Dozens of motor trips to places like Bear Lake, a sparkling little body of water hidden in a timber-circled glacier pocket, are interesting. Most of the people who vacation at Estes Park, which is the gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park, like to go to places on horseback. There are more than 200 miles of trails.

It was a good thing we brought our camera along. Not only was the scenery inviting to snapping of the shutter, but we were constantly seeing many wild animals from chipmunks to mountain sheep and deer. Of particular interest was an extensive beaver colony along the roadside in Hidden Valley. Going from Estes Park westward the visitor may take the Trail Ridge Road that twice crosses the Continental Divide and leads to the other end of the National Park. It is a high skyline four miles being above 12,000 feet and 11 miles being above 11,000 feet.

Yachting in the Hills

Longs Peak stands sentinel over the paved boulevard to the south but that is only one of 56 named peaks visible from the drive. Fifteen of the mountains are above 13,000 feet in elevation. At the top of the road, considerable snow remained for us to see, but wild little mountain flowers were poking their blossoms through it.

Once over the Divide, you will reach Grand Lake, another resort town. The village rests on the banks of the State's largest body of water, which is one of the highest of registered yacht anchorages.

Yachting at High Elevation

Southward Colorado Springs, 75 miles from Denver. This little city is in the shadows of the much-talked-about Pikes Peak. An excellent highway winds up the 14,109-foot "hill," affording a wide sweep of the country below.

At Canyon City may be seen the Royal Gorge, at the bottom of which rushes the turbulent Arkansas River. Across the gorge is a suspension span 1,053 feet above the river bed. At night, flood lights are turned on the beautifully colored canyon.

Besides its two National Parks, Colorado has six National Monuments and 14 National Forests. The lakes and streams in the mountains are so numerous that nobody ever attempted to count them, and each offers you an invitation to come and linger for a while upon its shore or bank.

Czar of Liner's Engine Room

William C. Sutcliffe
Makes specialty of champion ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Aiding record-breaking transatlantic crossing is nothing new to Chief Engineer William C. Sutcliffe, who recently maneuvered the giant engines of the Queen Mary into shattering all commercial steamship records for eastbound and westbound passages.

Record-breaking for Mr. Sutcliffe began with the building of the Mauretania in 1906, in which he took part. Later he was appointed second engineer of the liner and then chief engineer, which for 22 years held all Atlantic speed records.

Shipping as staff chief engineer on the Queen Mary since its maiden voyage in 1936, Mr. Sutcliffe has had plenty of chance to watch the 200,000 horsepower turbines in their two-year "warm-up." Just before the recent record passage Mr. Sutcliffe was made permanent Chief Engineer, shortly to test his knowledge in the record run.

Short Jacket —Long Fur

Monitor Advertisers Are Showing These Chubby Little Jackets Now

The shorter the jacket, the longer the fur. Those little jackets of fox or skunk—the kind your favorite film stars wear—are in the August showings of most Monitor-advertised furriers. So watch for their advertisements and you can try this fashion for yourself.

British Firms Find Success in Co-operation

British-United States Labor Contrasts
Fourth of Six Articles

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and an Authority on American Labor Relations, Who Is Studying the Labor Situation in Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 19 — Much more co-operation with trade unions is shown generally by British employers than by employers in the United States, it is agreed among leaders of British industry. The result of this larger partnership, they are convinced, has reduced industrial strife.

Friendliness between employers and trade union officials frequently is most cordial. Many kinds of business in Britain have organized themselves expressly for bargaining with the unions concerned. There are scores of associations of employers which confer with labor. British industry has adapted itself for this purpose much more than has American industry. Obviously, a great deal more is done by employers in Britain to settle problems and disputes by negotiation.

Independent Unit

The plan which many American corporations have used as a means of staving off trade unionism—the company union—is almost unknown in Britain. So widely developed had the company union become in American industry that a few years ago it is said to have included more workmen than the entire American trade-union movement.

The company union, now disappearing from many corporations under pressure of the Roosevelt Administration, is an independent labor organization confined to the company in which it originates. Such an association can, of course, be formed spontaneously by employees, but in a large majority of cases it has been promoted by the employer and on decisions he commonly has had the last word.

Most British employers dislike this type of labor unit, preferring to deal with a regular trade union. Incidentally, the British employer is no sentimentalist in his relations with labor, and his federations bargain with British sturdiness and sometimes stubbornness, as do the workers.

When a strike breaks out in Britain, a factory is more likely to shut down than has been customary in America. Effort to operate is made here less frequently. Usually, so many of the employees on strike are members of the union that not enough are left to run a plant.

Importation of outside workers to keep a factory going in defiance of strikers is seldom attempted. The supply of extra work people is smaller here. It is also less mobile. Workingmen do not shift about as readily as in America.

Professional strike breaking, such as has been carried on in the United States sometimes by associations of employers or by private companies making a business of furnishing strike breakers, is not practiced in England. Both the inclination of management and the means to fight it out by operating a plant regardless of a strike, are smaller.

Organized employers felt they have a more sympathetic attitude toward workingmen. They don't claim they always have had it. They say they have become reconciled to it.

Granting that the first reaction of a British employer who find a quarrel with a union on his hands is to do battle, his next thought is probably that it is not worth a prolonged struggle.

For one thing, a strike is more likely to settle into an extended tug of war. Yet strikes are by no means unknown. They recur continually in some measure, usually minor.

For instance, the last report of the Ministry of Labor showed 74 beginning in May plus 26 which had begun before May and were still in progress at the opening of the month. The number of employees thrown out of work by these 100 strikes was about 27,000. A large percentage of the strikes were unauthorized, that is, not supported by unions.

Open Books to Unions

Employers here state they are more disposed than Americans to open their books to unions, that is, to go more intimately into finances and profits in the course of negotiation, so there is a fuller understanding of just what an industry can do in the way of wage demands.

As long as workers feel the employer is not hiding anything from them, the British employer ordinarily deems the chances of adjustment are better.

It is "better to have everything free and frank," according to sentiment voiced in organizations of employers dealing with labor relations. Many an employer, it is remarked, has concluded that it is no use trying to get by a union leader with bluff, because the well-posted union official probably knows as much about the business as the management.

British management concedes that the trade union should be able to recruit from the whole of the industry, and not to be forced to compete with a company union, often more or less under auspices of the employer.

The trade union and the company union represent two different and rival methods of organizing workers. For the most part, British industry long ago decided to work with the trade union, and so for the most part gives it a clear field.

Employers here say they find the British labor movement generally more stable than it is in America. They note that the keeping of agreements made between unions and management has become so established as seldom to make a problem. A series of several hundred strikes, such as that occurring in the Automobile Workers' Union in the General Motors Corporation in America, after the signing of the first agreement, is regarded as without any conceivable duplicate here.

In fact, despite the waves of sit-down strikes in France and America, British unions did not sympathetically respond, but held to its regular grooves. No sit-downs in manufacturing are reported.

As the organized employers appraise the trade unions they work with, they report the unions are for the most part steady and disciplined, strongly led, devoted to carrying out agreements they have made, and generally able to hold members in line.

Unionism Grows in U. S.

As much can be said for numbers of unions in the United States. But the size of the labor movement in America has doubled in the last several years, for the first time making it larger than the British. In the cast rush of new and inexperienced members into American labor unions, the stability of many, and especially the newer unions, does not approach that of the British labor movement as a whole.

Exceptions of all kinds to the dominant character of British employers and union relations can be found. Not only do serious strikes occur at times, but unauthorized strikes occasionally happen, undertaken by groups of the rank and file contrary to their officials. Such was the strike of London bus men last year during the coronation period. Agreements have been broken. Unions also have made mistakes of judgment in calling strikes.

Not all employers think trade unions are indispensable to the best industrial relations. Not all industry works with or is friendly to the labor movement.

But for the most part in their own individual environment in this island, British capital and labor—employers and workers—do team together more peacefully and effectively today than in America, as the most representative employer judgment here sees it.

Troops Withdrawn From Maytag City As Peace Gesture

NEWTON, Iowa, Aug. 19 (AP)—Martial law, proclaimed exactly a month ago to maintain law and order in the Maytag Washing Machine Company labor controversy, was to end today with the withdrawal of the remaining 125 guardsmen from the city.

Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel late yesterday ordered withdrawal of the troops and termination of military rule of this city of 12,000 residents in an effort to facilitate a friendly final settlement of the three-months labor dispute between the Company and its CIO union.

The troops, half of the force sent here originally, were to leave about 9 o'clock, and civil authorities were to be restored to their normal functions at 10 o'clock, Adj. Gen. Charles H. Grahl announced.

Governor Kraschel also announced the Maytag Company had agreed to withdraw its injunction, obtaining in District Court, prohibiting the CIO union from mass picketing or any other acts which might interfere with the normal operations of the factory.

The two moves—withdrawal of the troops and the injunction—were expected to eliminate points of friction in attempts to end the controversy, the Governor added.

Since Aug. 4 the plant has been operating under martial law, with union and nonunion men working side by side at the 10 per cent cut in wages which caused the men to strike May 9.

Tour-a-bouts

Bermuda's Legislature has placed a ban on cruise steamships allowing passengers to use ships as hotels while in the Colony's harbor. The new ruling becomes effective Dec. 1. A fine of $1,000 a day will be made upon steamship operators violating this rule. Canadian National steamships are exempted from provisions of the Act.

* * *

The largest and heaviest vessel ever built, the new Cunard White Star liner Queen Elizabeth, now in process of construction on the Clyde, will be named and launched by the Queen on Sept. 27. The Queen Elizabeth is 1,031 feet overall—13 feet longer than the Queen Mary; and gross tonnage will be about 85,000 as against the Queen Mary's 81,235. Total passenger accommodation will be 2,410, some 300 more than that of the sister ship.

* * *

One of Yellowstone National Park's most widely known geysers, Beehive, ended a year of dormancy recently when it started to erupt. Beehive was once acclaimed as one of the Park's most beautiful spouters, until something went wrong with its plumbing. It throws a narrow column approximately 180 feet into the air from its nozzle-like crater. Its new schedule is by no means regular, but Park authorities hope it will continue to play every two or three days as it has recently.

* * *

People who go to Jamaica on the fall cruises of the Carinthia from New York may see as many as 50 different kinds of birds. There are 94 species of butterflies in Jamaica.

* * *

Germany, land of museums, has a new collection to delight the hearts of women travelers with the opening of the Museum of Ornaments in Pforzheim, Baden. Exhibits trace the forms of adornment from prehistoric to modern times and show rings and jewels worn by men as well as women through the ages.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Where the Girl on a Budget Has a Carefree Holiday

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

At Rockport Lodge, Camp Life Is Simple, Restful, Homey

Slim Purses Expected, for Campers Must Be Girls of Modest Means; But Holiday Life Far From Slim

In presenting this article on Rockport Lodge, the Editor of the Women's Page wishes to further the Lodge's good work by offering to Women's Clubs the idea of supporting or establishing vacation camps or plans for girls in the low-wage groups.

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there is one profession in the world where cynicism should be impossible to cultivate it is that of journalism. Going to and fro the news reporter comes upon case after case of helpfulness, upon many unusual philanthropies which the general public does not dream exist. It is wonderful how many people today are helping other people.

Clarice just telephoned to me, "I'm starting on my vacation. I'm off to Rockport Lodge." Now, Rockport Lodge is a mellow, comfortable dwelling some 200 years old, in a charming setting of orchard and garden, near the gold and azure edge of Cape Ann, these many years the summer workshop of well-known artists. Swimming, tennis, clambakes, corn roasts, ping-pong, baseball, fishing, archery, sailing and bicycling are listed as available, most of them with free instruction and supervision, in the program of Lodge activities. Clarice goes back to the Lodge year after year; she likes it so well. The food is delicious and abundant, the accommodation comfortable, and the company exceedingly congenial. It costs her from $13 to $16 a week, according to whether she shares a room with other girls or has one all for herself, and about $1.50 round trip from Boston, for railway fare.

For Low Salaried Girls

Clarice is a clerical worker in a large office. Her earnings would not permit a vacation at the ordinary seaside hotel or at a camp where her favorite recreations could be indulged in. She lives at a house especially provided for working girls, where each resident pays what she can afford. It is a genuine home, lovingly tended by a small group of older women whose own struggling youth taught them the need of such a refuge for the working girl.

Rockport Lodge is distinctly a nonprofitmaking organization, sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs, and is an outgrowth of the old Girls' City Club of Boston. It is exclusive inasmuch as, during the summer vacation period, it opens its doors only to those girls and women who cannot afford to pay higher rates. No one may remain there for more than two weeks, for it can accommodate only 58 persons at one time, and the waiting list is always a long one. More than a thousand guests were enrolled there last year.

During the two weeks of vacation an astonishing amount of cultural as well as physical recreation is enjoyed. On Sunday mornings there is usually an hour of poetry reading for those who are interested. Plays are produced in the Little Theater, at the end of the vast, old barn, where on rainy days games, gymnastics and tea parties are in progress. Stenographers, salesgirls, secretaries, nurses, social service workers, and a few factory workers too have all found the Lodge the answer to their vacation problem. A visitor from Chicago, traveling on a restrained budget, and referred to Mrs. Gertrude C. Messinger, registrar of the Lodge, at its Boston office, has just reported that after seeing all parts of the country she has found nothing to equal this corner of Rockport and the hospitable, happy residence at the Lodge.

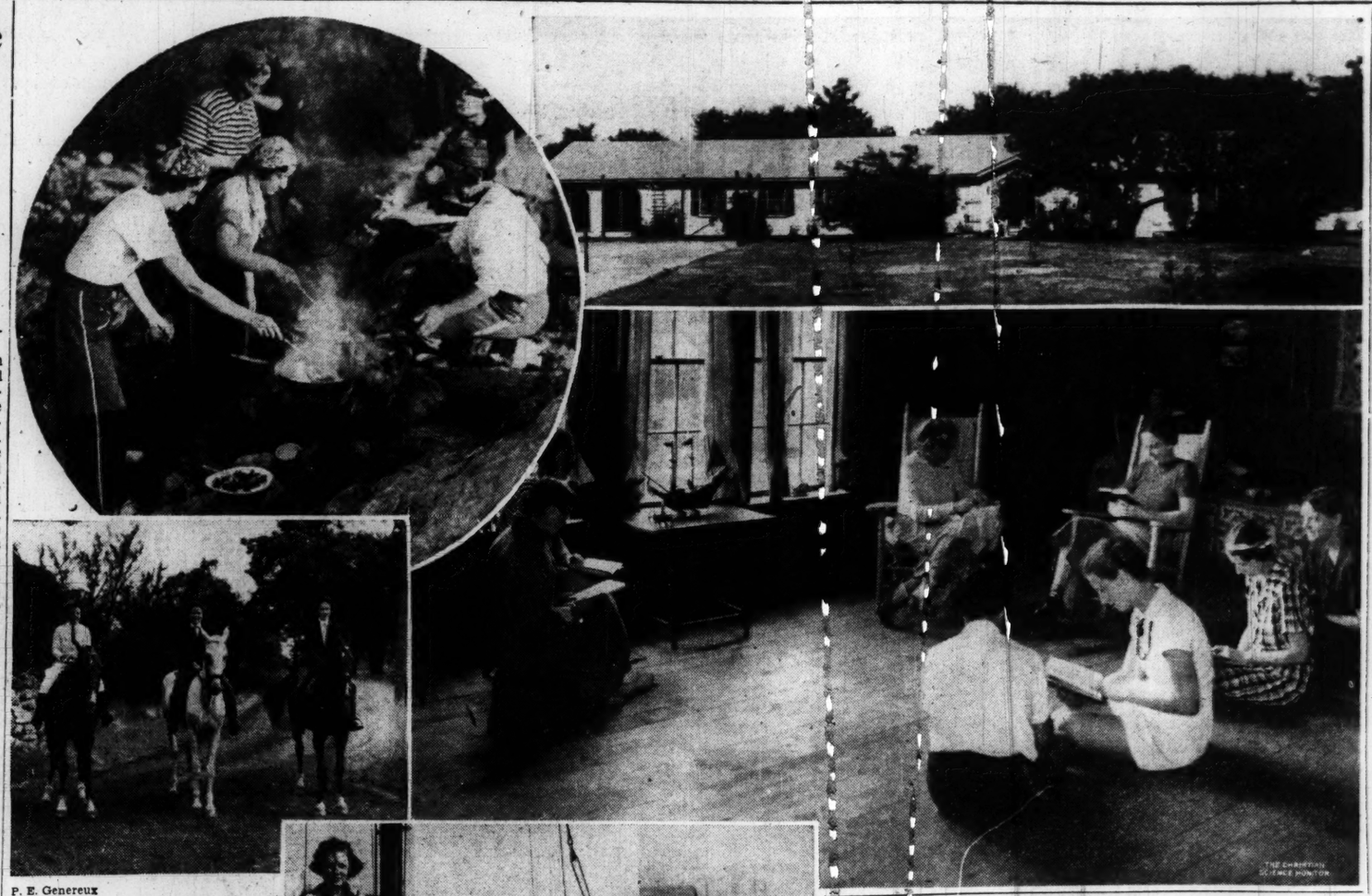
On the Schooner Liberty

Beginning this year, the thirty-second in its history, it has been conducting weekly cruises on the schooner Liberty, famous as Boston's Pilot Boat, which served as press boat when President Roosevelt sailed the coast of Maine. Under Capt. Arthur Evers of Gloucester, Mass., another fishing town not far from Rockport, girls are learning to crew the boat, to stand watches, to learn charting, and holding to a course. The route lies north to Casco Bay, stopping at Portland, Boothbay Harbor, ports along the Kennebec River, and Monhegan Island, weather permitting. The trip in this vessel, said to be "one of the best-known, gaff-rigged two stickers along the coast," costs $35. Anchor—"shore leave," swimming and exploration of the port. Only two trips were scheduled for this year, one in July and one in August, for the scheme is brand new, but it is hoped to have additional cruises in the years to come.

Week Ends

Week ends at the Lodge, during the spring and autumn, are a unique feature of its hospitality. They cost only $2.50 and include Saturday night supper, Sunday breakfast, dinner, and tea. Any one may apply for week-end accommodation. As is the case during the vacation period, girls are well cared for and chaperoned by directors and hostesses. For "coed" week ends, which include young men, usually in a college or church group, Prof. F. Alexander Magoun of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology serves as host, and Mrs. Magoun as hostess.

Rockport artists assist in the entertainment programs and instruct girls in the fine arts and handicrafts. Although most of the guests are from Massachusetts, some have come from New York and New Jersey. Meals are served family style, girls taking turns at the head of the dining tables. They make their own beds and keep their own rooms neat. There is an up-to-date library on the premises.



P. E. Genereux

At Rockport Lodge, a Vacation Camp for Girls. Upper Row: Left—Where the Formal Life of Office and Store Seems Far Away. Right—Low, Pleasant, and Spacious, Called Simply the Annex. Next Row: Left—The Wonderful Freedom of Country Rides Is Part of the Camper's Experience If She Desires. Right—Lounging Room in the Barn. Everything Is Informal and Leisurely. Bottom—Sailing, Too, Takes the Girls Deep Into Holiday Realms.

Have You Ever Eaten Bami?

A Dutch East Indian Dinner Served in The Hague

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Hague

I was dining with a Dutch naval officer and his wife, who had lived for many years in the Dutch East Indian possessions that are so much larger and more important than we are apt to remember. They spoke with affection of their years of service out there, of the charm of the people, and the happy atmosphere of the country. I should like, I said, to taste some of the typical East Indian dishes, so different from our European ones. "Then you must be our guest at Boetan," said my host.

So it was arranged that I should taste a "Rijstaffel" at this typical center for the returned East Indian officials, who still remember their years of exile with affection.

More Than a Restaurant

Boetan is much more than a restaurant: it is a kind of club, run by a committee of men and women, all of whom have lived for many years in some part of the Dutch East Indies. It aims, too, at providing a permanent exhibition of the beautiful art of the people of that country. The setting is charming: a beautiful old house, filled with treasures of sculpture and drawings, of basket work and woven stuffs, of beaten brass and copper, and of carvings in exotic, lovely woods, and of ivory and jade.

Upstairs, served by softly moving Easterners, one gathers for the "Rijstaffel." There is an art in the ordering of this, just as there is in the cooking, which is all done by expert Indian cooks. My host was an expert, and I looked with intense interest at the variety of tiny dishes which centered round the mound of saffron-tinted rice and the cunningly prepared chicken. There were dishes of dried fish and vegetable curry; of mushrooms and bamboo shoots; of pickled vegetables and herbs impossible to describe, with sauces and savory condiments of every kind. There is a Large Rice Table and a Small Rice Table, a Vegetarian Rice Table, and a whole list of dishes with delightful names. If you have never eaten Bami, then you do not know the East Indies. I have, and, what is more, I managed to get the recipe, for my hostess wrote it out for me.

How to Make Bami

Here is the recipe:

3 pieces of "mie" per person (mie can be obtained at any good delicatessen store which specializes in foreign produce).
3 ounces of fat pork
2 ounces of finely chopped onions
2 heads of celery

Any vegetables in season—the more the better—such as beans, cauliflower, tomatoes, carrots, leeks, lettuce, endive, etc., all finely chopped and very finely minced. Shrimps or eggs can be used in place of the pork if preferred.

Brown the onions in butter, then add the pork and brown this well. Add a little boiling water as required. Keep stirring till all is well browned, but take care it does not burn. Then add the vegetables and some more butter and let all cook for 10 minutes. Then add the "mie." Put the lid on the pan and let it simmer for at least 1½ hours. Serve and add soya to taste or ketchup.

The very names of the dishes are delightful—order Gado Gado or a Nasi Goreng; a Longton Ketopat or an Ongel Ongel. On Saturdays in Boetan, and on Saturdays only, you may eat Suki yaki made from Japanese bamboos with mushrooms and other delectable things, while any day for 50 cents you may purchase Kwee Tatam or a Kotan Boeboek—and if that does not stir your curiosity and lead you to further inquiry, what will?

E. C. Davies

Household Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Picnic News

When I wish to carry a bit of soap on a short trip, picnic, or any place where a cake of toilet soap would be mussy, I take with me a tube of shaving cream. It is mild, and will do for baby also.

(Mrs.) A. G. R., California

A Screen Suggestion

For screened doors or windows which are so situated that the passer-by can look in, simply paint the screen with white paint (not too thick). It does not obstruct the view from the inside. However, the paint makes no difference when the lights are on.

When Stamps Stick Together

Postage stamps that have become stuck together may be separated by laying a thin paper above them and running over it with a hot iron. This does the work, and does not damage the mucilage.

(Mrs.) C. L. E., Minnesota

A Salad Luncheon

I use several fresh cabbage leaves (those delicately green) on a large salad plate or platter. Then I fill one with pickled beets, one with cottage cheese and another with stuffed eggs. These I serve with wafers.

(Mrs.) L. W. H., Oregon

For Crisping Vegetables

If your electric refrigerator has no special compartment for crisping vegetables you can gain an equally good result by placing lettuce, celery, etc. in a covered tin box after the vegetables are washed for using.

(Mrs.) G. I., Massachusetts

A Simple Water Ice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Here is a recipe for a simple and delicious water ice, easily made in the mechanical refrigerator. I hope many others will enjoy this as much as we have.

Heat together

2 cups of tart fruit juice (raspberry, pineapple, orange or currant, to name a few) and
½ cup sugar, until sugar is melted. Cool and pour into freezing tray. When frozen to the consistency of soft mush, whip until foamy, and beat in thoroughly
2 egg whites which have been whipped until dry. Pour into tray and freeze until solid. If the fruit juices are not sufficiently tart the juice of a lemon will give enough acidity to make the dish palatable. This will yield six servings.

(Mrs.) G. S. S., New York

Herbs for Fragrance

Modern Herb Gardening—6

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably the best known of the so-called "nose herbs" is Lavender, whose flowers and leaves are both fragrant. Tradition has made this the most famous of all herbs. For hundreds of years it has been associated with herb gardens. Of course Lavender is found at its best in England where it thrives in the moist climate; and English Lavender water and other Lavender products are the finest in the world. In the United States it is difficult to winter Lavender north of Philadelphia; but it can be done, with careful protection, for I have seen thrifty plants growing in Massachusetts. It prefers a rather poor light soil, but demands good drainage, full sun, and protection from winds. True Lavender (L. vera) is the variety to grow. It reaches a height of about eighteen inches. For drying, the flower spikes must be gathered when the lower buds start to open. After the flowers are gathered, the plants should be pruned. Lavender is easily grown from seed.

For some reason, Lavender has always suggested freshness and cleanliness. Housewives from time immemorial have kept it with their bed linen; and Lavender is one of the indispensable ingredients of potpourri or sweet jar, the making of which is once more coming into favor along with herb gardens. Old, yellowed pages of recipe books are yielding long-forgotten directions.

Almost as famous as Lavender is Rosemary, "for remembrance," which figures largely in herb lore and legend. It is readily grown from seed, but unfortunately is not hardy north of the Carolinas. However, it can be wintered in the cold frame, also it makes a delightful pot plant for the winter window ledge. A sprig of Rosemary in the finger bowl is most pleasant, especially during the cold months. There are two varieties of this herb—tall growing and prostrate. The latter is very charming used as an edging for herb or other garden beds. Give it a light soil and full sun. Used in this way, it would be treated as an annual, of course.

And speaking of edgings: Germander is excellent for this purpose. It has dark, glossy leaves and flowers of a light rose color, and it can be clipped like box. Germander is a hardy perennial and easy to grow, but it is more satisfactory to buy the plants than to try to grow them from seeds. This was one of the favorite "strewing herbs" and was also a popular edging plant in the old Elizabethan "Knot Gardens."

Herbs for Fragrance will be continued in the seventh article of this series.

And the White House Grandchildren Found It Was 'Not Too Bad'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

The White House children, "Sistie" and "Buzzie," have apparently dropped out of sight since they have moved three thousand miles north and west from the point of interest in Washington, D. C. And this is exactly what their family would have for them and precisely what they would have for themselves. In fact they would have you know they no longer go by their baby names but are now Eleanor and Curtis Dall.

Eleanor especially has a child's natural distaste for notoriety or anything which would make her different from the other children at school or "queer." On Mrs. Roosevelt's first visit to Seattle to see her daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger and family, she visited Eleanor's school. When she returned for another visit, this time accompanied by the President, it is said that small Eleanor drew her aside and as tactfully as possible told her that she hoped that she would not find it necessary to visit school again and get up in front of the room and make a speech. When her Grandmother received the instructions with sympathetic understanding, Eleanor ventured to add that she hoped her grandfather would see fit not to visit the school.

It was, however, too late; for the Principal had already invited the Chief Executive and that gentleman had accepted the invitation. When it came off it was not too bad. Mr. Roosevelt with his entourage of motorcycles and cars drove past the school, but he made no speech. In fact it was found most inspirational, for in Grade 2A Curtis and his classmates made the scene the subject of artistic endeavor. A large yellow car was sketched in a large way and cops on motorcycles were added. In each sketch the president was shown with an arm extended, a blacksmith arm, but an arm with a hat at the end of it.

K. M. A.

The Children Will Like It!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cocomalt Ice Cream

Whip
1 pint cream till it starts to thicken. Add
4 tablespoons cocomalt
4 tablespoons powdered sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla. Mix (whip) and freeze in trays. Can be made in advance.

(Mrs.) K. F. C., California

Learning to Be Neighborly

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

Several years ago, when the writer was employed in an office, she found little time to commune with neighbors. Her days consisted of an early take-off for the office, after finishing as much of her housework as was possible, then the preparation of dinner upon arrival home in the evening. After the evening meal, there seemed to be a great number of things to accomplish, and when the household duties were finished, there was little enough time to catch up on one's reading and studying.

It was, therefore, almost with disdain that she thought of those women who spent their time at home, frequently visiting with their neighbors and indulging in what the writer supposed was gossip. It seemed to her a rather narrow existence, to have mainly household interests, to have the time to know personally all one's neighbors, to stop to chat with them upon any provocation and to borrow and lend frequently. In her office-trained efficiency, the writer felt that a good housekeeper surely would keep her pantry well-stocked so that borrowing would be unnecessary.

* * *

In due time, this person found it expedient to resign her position and take up not only household duties but the care of a new baby. Right there, began her education in neighborliness. She found a new meaning for brotherly love, humility, and helpfulness.

She was privileged to have neighbors who seemed constantly assisting her in some way, insignificant though it might seem. She found a great joy in greeting her neighbors at the back door in the morning, in giving or receiving a word of encouragement for the day to come. She found that it takes just as much precision and accuracy to make a perfect cake as to type a perfect letter. No household task proved too arduous or too menial to apply that loved injunction to do all to the glory of God. Recipes exchanged with her neighbors were a helpful change in her menus. What though she stopped to chat with a neighbor while taking down her snowy wash—she usually gained some new idea which enabled her to go ahead with strength and courage in her work.

* * *

Finally, she marveled that she once had thought the housewife's life a narrow one, for she looked out upon the world with new humility, a better understanding of her fellow man, and a larger love for "His little ones," of whatever belief or denomination.

M. A. L.

A Friday column

Makes a Neat Wall

A very substantial, neat retaining wall to hold soil for roadside planting was constructed from broken slabs of sidewalk. Villages are often glad to get rid of the old sidewalk when new ones are constructed and uniform pieces can be chipped out. A sunken pool was lined with such material too.

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California Ruling Permits Retailer To Pay Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Retailers in California are prohibited from collecting the 3 per cent sales taxes from an unwilling customer under a decision handed down here recently by the Fourth District Court of Appeals.

The decision, written by Charles C. Haines, Justice pro tem, and concurred in by Justices Charles R. Barnard and E. J. Marks, also permits the retailer to absorb the sales tax.

Effect of the decision is said to permit retailers to advertise that they will absorb the tax, and prohibits them from collecting it from the consumer if he or she refuses to pay.

The decision reverses a San Diego County Superior Court in the case of C. Leon de Aryan against Roy O. Akers, involving a one-cent judgment.

A test case was brought by Mr. de Aryan, local newspaper editor, two years ago against Mr. Akers, a printer, to recover a one-cent sales tax on a 15-cent purchase of two sheets of cardboard. The defendant declared that he was compelled by the State to collect the tax. The plaintiff paid under protest, and sued to recover. Superior Judge Clarence Harden ruled against Mr. de Aryan. The two litigants acted as their own attorneys in presenting the case before the Appellate Court.

The two sections of the sales tax law which were rendered invalid by the Appellate Court follow:

Section 8—"It shall be unlawful for any retailer to advertise or hold out or state to the public or to any customer, directly or indirectly, that the tax, or any part thereof, imposed by this act would be assumed or absorbed by the retailer or that it will not be added to the selling price of the property sold, or if added that it, or any part thereof, will be refunded."

Section 8½—"The tax hereby imposed shall be collected by the retailer from the consumer insofar as the same can be done. . . ."

The decision held that Mr. de Aryan's payment of the tax was not voluntary so as to prevent him from recovering it in a legal action.

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The Home Forum

I Saw in Print—

THERE are certain mysteries which we would not solve if we could. Take, for instance, the astounding way in which we recover scenes and circumstances experienced years ago. I for one would not be deprived of the particular enchantment which comes with the influx of these mental images. Reason tells me that I should not remember, yet there the memories are as clear and vital as if newly forged. People will say: "How long since you were there? Eighteen years? Then how do you remember so vividly? You must have made notes." But I made no notes, and the fact is that I simply cannot forget. The most inconsequential thing will suffice to evoke memories: the exciting taste of an avocado, the damp touch of a smoky dusk, the sight of a cool heap of gray-green melons, the sound of a theme from the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, a chance statement picked up in a newspaper.

Especially, perhaps, something in print. As was the case with what I read just the other day. It was an assertion that most of the South, by which was meant the southern part of the United States, is high and dry. That statement I reread to be sure I had read it correctly the first time. I did not doubt the judgment of one well qualified to write of the South. I did not pause long enough to doubt seriously. For I was transported to that part of the South which I knew more than twenty years ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

I HAD JOURNEYED first to Augusta, Georgia, and there I admit was at least one hill. For I drove sharply up from the station to where my friend was staying in a suitably pillared and porticoed white mansion which probably stood once majestically at the center of its own broad plantations. Life there was a revelation to a New Englander, chiefly because of its casualness. We would go down to breakfast at the hour mentioned, but no one would be moving in that musty, antimacassared apartment with its graying family photographs. After an interval, Miss Fanny, our hostess, would look in cheerily and say: "You-all waitin' for your breakfast? Well, I don't know what happened to Cook. I suppose she just overslept herself this mornin'." Invariably Cook had done something like that, but in the end we were served the inevitable cornbread with all its accompaniments. There was, in that household, an embarrassment of hearty food just so soon as Cook could be persuaded to prepare it.

Hours, after all, scarcely mattered. Because, after breakfast, we just went out to the second-story gallery behind the pillars and loitered in the sun. The Colonel had always cribbed the morning paper, and our letters did not arrive until noon. We nearly overlooked the fact that there was a tense and noisy world, up north. After a while we took a stroll along the highroad, scuffing the red dust over our shoes; but it grew too warm to venture far. Once we went on an expedition to fashionable Aiken, through low hills carpeted with purplish-brown scrub growth. The wonderful thing was that the peach orchards, in bloom on all sides, were like soft pink clouds fallen to earth. I had never seen peach blossoms before—not really, not so many all at once. And then there was a flood while we were in Augusta. We went down our hill and gazed at it, sorrowfully, as it stole in silent threat through the brick-paved streets. The South had too many floods that spring for us to be amused.

♪ ♪ ♪

LATER WE MOVED on across Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi into northern Louisiana. We saw Atlanta and even so long ago were chagrined at the metropolitan aspect of far-famed Peachtree Street. We were in sleepy Montgomery. We crossed the Mississippi at Vicksburg, where it seemed so wide and sprawling that we lost all sense of its being a river. Then, as we got into northern Louisiana, the countryside began to be under water. The melancholy of it is with me yet: mile after mile where the trees stood knee-deep in water, the gray mosses swinging from their branches adding somehow to the mournfulness of the scene. Never have I been able since to appreciate the beauty of Southern moss. So, surrounded by the prevailing grayness and wetness, coupled with the trainmen's uncertainty as to whether the "express" would get through at all, we arrived finally at the rural station which was our destination. We had come to stay with a friend who lived on a plantation.

When I recall it now, it does not seem plausible. That I should cross the Mississippi River was remarkable enough. But now that I should be in this strange wild place in Louisiana—this place which I could think of only as a likely setting for a film of life on the frontier—was beyond comprehension. Someone took our bags and we set forth along a street—not only was it Main Street, but the only street—in the direction of our lodgings. There was a balconied hotel, most dubious of bearing, and a short and straggling procession of wooden-fronted low shops, painted in bright colors to match the Saturday garb of the jovial Negro women who emerged from them. That Main Street was bordered by what as children we called plank walks, and between were only ruts and mud. Whenever a ramshackle vehicle passed, we drew away our skirts from the probability of drenching. Once across Main Street, we walked over fields; for there were no paths. It was growing dark and the place felt eerie. Our guide had a torch and with it prevented us from falling into long ditches dug at intervals across the fields. He said that animals often fell headlong into them, and sometimes people, too, if they were off-guard. I went about, amazed beyond words that I should be there.

We remained for a few days and were accustoming ourselves to the life, when suddenly we were told that we must leave at once unless we wished to be marooned. The floods were creeping nearer; they might prevent trains from getting through on the New Orleans line. Already some of the track was under water. That was enough. We fled, but not precipitately. Because long hours of waiting for the train had to be endured. Then, for an incalculable time, we dallied on our way to the city; we would wake in the train and find we had been motionless all night, on a siding. But at last we did reach New Orleans.

♪ ♪ ♪

MORE THAN TWENTY years ago, it was not entirely modernized out of all resemblance to its romantic self. We delighted in what remained of the French quarter, peering through grilles into sunny courtyards, peering up through wrought-iron galleries at the sky. We went to breakfast at Madame Begué's and spoke to old huddled Negro women who sold flowers on the street corners and answered us in intelligible French; we wore out the soles of our shoes walking over cobbles, saw old churches and old squares and the river-front frequented by the Negro roustabouts so famed in the literature of the South. One day we went on board one of the steamers which loitered down the river, through the Gulf, and up the coast to New York—a quaint steamer on which we made two of about half-a-dozen passengers. We smelled orange blossoms, too many of them and too close, deciding that we preferred them in smaller quantity at weddings. We went wherever we liked over the ship, spending long hours far up in the steep little bow, elbows on rail, staring into blue water and laughing at the antics of flying fish.

Years later I went to Charleston, South Carolina, and there found a city exquisitely to my taste with its dreaming streets of galleried houses, its delicious street characters, its gardens filled with narcissus and flaming poinsettias even at Christmas time; and beyond the city borders, the former rice plantations along low-lying river banks, with dignified "big houses" and sometimes even whitewashed Negro cabins, little altered in usage since "before the war."

All we saw of the South was low country and humid; and we liked it no less for this fact. Such are the memories which determine our belief about the South and its climate. Some time we must go to the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee, to the mountains of North Carolina where, it is reputed, people still use the idiomatic speech of Elizabethan England; we must see the Skyline Trail and Tryon where the rhododendrons carpet the mountainsides in the spring. Then we shall understand better about the South being high and dry.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Children's Party—"As she pauses on the stair"

Her hand upon the balustrade
Is lightly laid.
Her party dress is made
Of summer clouds—a star or two,

And one small shoe
Disdains the step.
The light of early afternoon
Flows in the window—

The hour is three.
But no clock marks
The timelessness of wonder there
As she pauses on the stair.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL FROM A JAPANESE PAINTING ON A FOURFOLD SCREEN

THIS detail of a Japanese painting comes from a pair of four-fold screens which were originally sliding wall-partitions in a Japanese monastery. The subject is a pond in a hilly setting, with birds, trees, and rocks. Although the artist is unknown, it is believed that he was a member of the Kano School and that the painting was made about 1580. The pictorial design has been worked out in terms of strong outline with many parallel hatchings which can be observed at the bottom of this detail. The rocks are painted in a brusque and abbreviated manner, the leaves in a few characterizing strokes. The duck reveals a close observation of nature and the ability to abstract shape, plumage, and bearing with utmost conciseness. The style is notable for its immediacy and realism. This little duck is but a small part of the expansive design of the screen, yet, isolated as it is here, we can observe how vigorously the craftsmen worked, down to the least detail, and with what assurance they applied these inky strokes.

"Angels are exalted thoughts"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 299): "My angels are exalted thoughts, appearing at the door of some sepulchre, in which human belief has buried its fondest earthly hopes. With white fingers they point upward to a new and glorified trust, to higher ideals of life and its joys." Meekness, gratitude, and spiritual love open the door of our consciousness to these pure, uplifting visitants of Love. When they are entertained and heeded, grief, painful fears, and sinful indulgences disappear.

Once a woman, suffering from a severe and chronic ailment, lost hope of ever again being useful, happy, and well. After medical remedies had failed to restore her health, surgery was recommended as a possible cure. Fearful and despondent, she refused to undergo an operation. When she was in this extremity, a Christian Scientist told her of God, who is ever-present Life, Truth, and Love, and of man, made in His likeness, perfect, spiritual, and immortal. She learned that fear, ignorance of God, and human belief in the reality of disease had caused the suffering. Humbly accepting this angel message, she ceased thinking of herself as an incurable invalid and turned wholeheartedly to Christian Science for help. Through this "new and glorified trust" she was completely and permanently healed.

God's angels, pure thoughts, are always present and all-powerful. They arouse, strengthen, and fructify one's efforts to overcome sin. On page 129 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy admonishes us to plant our steps in Christ, Truth, and says, "Then will angels administer grace, do thy errands, and be thy dearest allies."

Sometimes evil, coming furtively in the name of good, offers something apparently pleasurable and satisfying, but if indulged it is always harmful and brings painful regrets. False appetites and so-called personal charm, accompanying a false sense of fellowship, have no inherent power to lead one astray. God's law of active, ever-present good uncovers and annuls any suggestion of error which claims to reverse good resolutions. True strength, understanding, the will to do right, and conscious response to good come from divine Love. These prove to be among our "dearest allies" in the hour of temptation.

Perhaps fear, apathy, or personal fondness tempts one to shun a task which involves the uncovering of dishonesty, inefficiency, or some other error. But pure desire, inspiration, and true tactfulness will counteract ill will so wisely and lovingly that none can take offense.

In Exodus (23:20) is the promise, "Behold, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared." Faith in God's promises of heavenly guidance will assuredly lead one into his right place to work, live, and be well and happy. Christian Science teaches us that our real place is our spiritually mental relationship to God. How we rejoice to see one who, through wise, intelligent, and systematic thinking and action, overcomes obstacles and presses forward to grander achievement! God, divine Mind, is the source of all true thought and action. As we reflect Mind, through entertaining and expressing wise, resourceful, and loving thoughts, we are led to our right place. A false sense of lack of ability, of personal influence, or accusations of failure, cannot deprive the true thinker of just advancement and opportunity to exercise his God-given talents. One should accept cheerfully and gratefully the work which he has the opportunity to do today. Angels are ever at hand to inspire, unfold, and protect each advancing step.

How often Jesus was strengthened and supported by angels, defined in Science and Health (p. 581) as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." In the wilderness, when Jesus had vanquished every argument of the devil, evil suggestion, it is written (Matthew 4:11) that "angels came and ministered unto him."

In the last sacred hour spent with his disciples, Jesus was exalted above earthly longings, and strengthened for his ordeal on the cross. His sorrowing friends feared that the crucifixion had ended his marvelous ministry of love. But what a glorious message of triumphant Love and Life awaited them!

As related by Matthew (28:1), "In the end of the sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre." How amazed they were to find the stone rolled away from the door of the tomb! But an angel calmed their fears and comforted them with a marvelous message (28:5, 6, 7): "I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified. He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. . . . Go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen from the dead." Then, as the record continues (28:8), the obedient women "departed quickly from the sepulchre with fear and great joy; and did run to bring his disciples word."

How tenderly the angel-message speaks today, through Christian Science, to all who are burdened by a sense of separation and loss! The great fact that real individuality is spiritual and is eternally safe in God, Life, heals grief, destroys the fear of death, and lifts human consciousness to "higher ideals of life and its joys."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Gardens

THE hanging gardens of the darkened sky
Are filled with ageless flowers, whose flaming hearts
Of fire send pointed petals out, less shy
Than star-like blooms of earth—their counterparts.
Patterns are there; but others careless-wise
Were sown—the wild flowers of the sky; and lest
Some foot in passing tread them down, there lies
A misty path among the loveliest.

MABEL STUART CURRY

"Engeļi ir cēlas domas"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakuslejā angļu teksts)

MARY BAKER EDDY, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, raksta (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu, 299. lpp.): "Mani engeļi ir cēlas domas, kas parādas pie kapa, kurā cilvēciskais pieņēmums apracis savas vismīļākās zemes cerības. Baltiem pirkstiem tie rāda augšup uz jaunu un apskaidrotu uzticību, uz augstākiem dzīves ideāliem un tās priekiem." Lēnprātība, pateicība un garīga mīlestība atver mūsu apziņas durvis, lai ielaistu šos šķistos, pacilājošos Mīlestības viesus. Ja tiem dod mājas vietu un tos ievēro, bēdas, mocošas bailes un grēcīgas tieksmes izzūd.

Reiz kāda sieviete, kas cieta no nopietnas un kroniskas slimības, zaudēja cerību kļūt jebkad noderīga, laimīga un vesela. Kad mediciniskie līdzekļi nebija varējuši atjaunot viņas veselību, tai ieteica kirurģiju kā iespējamu ārstēšanas veidu. Būdama bailīga un mazdūšīga, viņa atteicās no operācijas. Šajā viņas galīgajā postā kāds Kristīgais Zinātnieks stāstīja viņai par Dievu, kas ir vienmērīgātesoša Dzīviba, Patiesība und Mīlestība un par cilvēku, radītu Viņa līdzībā, pilnīgu, garīgu un nemirstīgu. Viņa mācījās saprast, ka bailes, nezināšana par Dievu un cilvēciska ticība slimības īstenībai ir izsaukušas šīs ciešanas. Pazemīgi pieņemdama šo engeļu vēstī, viņa pārtrauca domāt par sevi kā par nedziedinātu invalidu un no visas sirds griezās pie Kristīgās Zinātnes pēc palīdzības. Caur šo "jauno un apskaidroto uzticību" viņa tika pilnīgi izdziedināta.

Dieva engeļi, šķistas domas, vienmēr ir klātesoši un visspēcīgi. Tie atdzīvina, spēcina un dara auglīgas cilvēka pūles, pārvarēt grēku. 129. lpp. iekš "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy atgādina mums, dēstīt mūsu soļus Kristū, Patiesībā, un saka: "Tad engeļi piešķirs žēlastību, izpildīs tavus uzdevumus un būs tavi visdārgākie sabiedrotie."

Dažreiz ļaunums, nākdams slepeni labuma vārdā, sola kaut ko šķietāmi patīkamu un apmierinošu, bet ja tam padodas, tas vienmēr ir kaitīgs un nes rūgtu nožēlošanu. Maldīgām kārēm un tā sauktai personīgai pievilcībai, kas pavada maldīgu draudzības jēdzienu, nepiemīt spēks novest cilvēku uz neceļiem. Darbīgā, vienmērīgātesošā labuma Dieva likums atklāj un iznīcina ikkatru malda sugestiju, kas tiecas apvērst labu apņemšanos. Patiess spēks, izpratne, griba darīt pareizi, apzināts atsaucīgums uz labo nāk no dievišķīgās Mīlestības. Tie pierādas par mūsu "visdārgākiem sabiedrotiem" kārdināšanas stundā.

Varbūt bailes, vienaldzība vai personīgas tieksmes kārdina cilvēku izvairīties no uzdevuma, kas satur negodīgumu, nespējas vai kāda cita malda atklāšanu. Šķista vēlēšanās, inspirācija un patiesa smalkjūtība darbosies pretim jaunai gribai tik gudri un mīlīgi, ka neviens nevarēs apvainoties.

Otrā Mozus grāmatā (23:20) ir apsolījums: "Redzi, es sūtu engeli tavā priekšā, tevi sargāt uz šī ceļa, un tevi novest tai vietā, ko es esmu sataisījis." Ticība Dieva apsolījumiem par debesu vadību drošī vedīs cilvēku viņa pareizā vietā, kur lai strādātu, dzīvotu un būtu vesels un laimīgs. Kristīgā Zinātne māca mūs, ka mūsu īstā vieta ir mūsu garīgi mentālā radniecība ar Dievu. Ar kādu prieku mēs redzam cilvēku, kas ar gudru, intelligentu un sistēmatisku domāšanu un darbību pārvar kavēkļus un steidzas uz priekšu pretīm lielākiem sasniegumiem! Dievs, dievišķigais Prāts, ir visas patiesas domāšanas un darbības avots. Ja mēs, lolodami un izpauzdami gudras, palīdzošas un mīlošas domas, atspoguļojam Prātu, mēs tiekam vadīti uz mūsu pareizo vietu. Maldīgs jēdziens par spēju un personīgas ietekmes trūkumu, vai arī pārmetumi neveiksmē, nevar laupīt patiesajam domātājam taisnīgu progresu un izdevību vingrināt savas Dieva dotās gara dāvanas. Cilvēkam vajadzētu priecīgi un pateicīgi pieņemt darbu, ko padarīt viņam izdevība ir šodien. Engeļi arvien ir klātesoši, lai inspirētu, attīstītu un aizsargātu katru progresējošu soli.

Cik bieži Jēzu stiprināja un atbalstīja engeļi, kas Zinātnē un Veselībā (581. lpp.) definēti kā "Dieva domas, kuras nāk pie cilvēka; garīgas nojautas, šķistas un pilnīgas; labvēlības, šķīstības un nemirstības inspirācija, kas darbojas pretim visam ļaunajam, juteklībai un mirstīgumam." Mateja evaņģelijā (4:11) rakstīts, ka tūksnesī, kad Jēzus bija pārspējis ikkatru velna argumentu, ļaunā sugestiju, "engeļi pie viņa pestājās un viņam kalpoja."

Pēdējā svētajā stundā, pavaditajā kopā ar saviem mācekļiem, Jēzus bija pacelts pāri zemes ilgām un spēcināts savam pārbaudījumam pie krusta. Viņa apbēdinātie draugi bijās, ka ar krustā sišanu būs nobeigta viņa briniškīgā mīlestības darbība. Bet kāda gan slavena vēsts par uzvarošo Mīlestību un Dzīvību tos sagaidīja!

Kā Matejs atstāsta (28:1): "Bet pēc tās svētās dienas, pirmajaī nedēļas dienaī austot, Marija Madaļa un tā otrā Marija nāca to kapu apraudzīt." Cik iztrūkušās viņas bija, kad ātrada akmeni no kapa durvīm noveltu! Bet kāds engelis apklusināja viņu bailes un iepriecināja ar briniškīgu vēsti (28:5, 6, 7): "Es zinu, ka jūs meklējat Jēzu, to krustā sisto. Viņā nav šeitan, jo viņā ir augšam cēlies, tā kā viņš ir sacījis. . . . Un eita steigšus un sakait viņa mācekļiem, ka viņš no miroņiem ir augšam cēlies." Tad, kā stāstā turpināts (28:8), paklausīgās sievas "izgāja ātri no kapa ārā ar bijāšanu un ar lielu prieku, un tecēja viņa mācekļiem to stāstīt."

Cik maigi engeļa-vēsts runā šodien caur Kristīgo Zinātni uz visiem, kuŗus apgrūtina šķiršanās un zaudējumu jūtas! Lielais fakts, ka īstā individuālitāte ir garīga un vienmēr ir drošībā Dievā, Dzīvībā, izdziedē bēdas, iznīcina bailes no nāves un pacel cilvēcisko apziņu pretīm "augstākiem dzīves ideāliem un tās priekiem."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, un rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Drive You Will Never Forget

I AM SITTING on the equator, where people are supposed to go around mostly naked and burn up with the weather; but I am wearing a woollen suit and my overcoat and my hat and a blanket wrapped around my legs and ankles. The reason I am so cold is that I am in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, in the mountains 10,000 feet above the sea. The people who run the hotel seem to think that because it is on the equator everything is supposed to be nice and warm and they don't heat the place, but the Indians outside know better and they go around all wrapped up in ponchos, most of them brilliant red and some of them bordered in green; they stick their heads through a slit in the middle of the things and they hang like blankets around their shoulders and droop down over their arms. But at that, a lot of the Indians go barefooted, especially the women.

This part of the trip I made by train because the plane lands at Guayaquil, and if you want to get to Quito you must go by train. It runs three times a week and from Guayaquil to Quito takes two full days, if at four o'clock on the afternoon of the first day you don't get off the train at a town called Cajabamba and have an automobile and drive 150 miles over the mountains to Quito; you should do that because it is a drive you will never forget, regardless of how much more you travel.

The train leaves Guayaquil at seven o'clock in the morning and you ride for three hours through flat and jungle country. . . . After about three hours of riding with the heat and the mosquitoes, we began to climb the Andes and then, almost right away, the air began to be cooler and soon there weren't any palm trees or banana trees with banana bunches growing upside down. The trees began to thin out and there was a mountain river that had cut deep into the side of the mountain; it made a noise you could hear even above the train, swirling and foaming over and around the great rocks. . . .

The Andes are terrific mountains. I don't feel about the Rockies or the Alps or even the Himalayas as I feel about the Andes. . . . They are terrific, and if you have never been humble before you will be when you look at them and see them going up and up and up, and you not going anywhere except in a train; you feel humble, believe me, you do; they make you. The sides of the mountains are splotched yellow and green and brown in squares and rectangles and all kinds of angled shapes like a crazy quilt. . . . The yellow is the barley and the wheat ready for the harvest, and the green is the corn and the pasture land for the mountain sheep, the brown is where the land is so steep that even the Indians can't cultivate it. . . .

In the afternoon we finished the climb and came to the top of the mountains and then we were on a great plateau which is a desert. It is a vast desert on top of mountains and nothing grows on it for as far as you can see but cactus and bunches of coarse grass. . . . The desert is above the tree growth and below the snow line.—JAMES SAXON CHILDERS, in "Sailing South American Skies." (London: Arthur Barker. New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Kingfisher

A BLUE meteor
Shot across the lake,
Flashed in the pathway
Of the sun,
Then blended in the green shade,
And was lost to me.

GRAHAM EAST

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1938 ☆☆ R

Relief Drops, Trade Rises In Granite State

Improvement for shoe and textile lines of industry noted — Benefit payments on decline.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 19—Signs of a business upswing in New Hampshire are seen on several fronts, and from information obtainable it appears that it is gaining momentum.

Regular direct relief has been heading downward for several months, private industry has been absorbing many who have been on relief, payments by the State Unemployment Compensation Division to the jobless are continuing a downward trend, and several industries are in need of trained workers, according to the State Employment Service.

Figures compiled by the Department of Public Welfare not only show a decrease in the number of people on regular direct relief and the amounts expended for the last few months, but also show that many more cases have been closed as the result of employment obtained, than have been opened as the result of employment lost.

The shoe industry has shown an improvement in the recent months, and especially in the last four weeks.

A few months ago a number of plants were practically at a standstill and others were operating less than a full work-week. Manufacturers' selling prices for shoes worked downward, material costs decreased, and wages were adjusted at a lower level—in most cases back to what they were early in 1937.

The State's two largest shoe manufacturing concerns, the J. F. McElwain Company and the International Shoe Company, are now operating at near capacity. The smaller shoe plants, which produce chiefly women's novelty low-price shoes, have been experiencing buying demands which have caused them to step up production to near capacity.

A number of new shoe plants have been established in recent months, and one is now moving into Keene. Shoe manufacturers express the belief that the upward trend in their line will continue at least into the fall months.

The textile business is also showing new vigor. Retailers' and jobbers' stock on hand has decreased to a point where buying must be resumed. Apprehension of a lower price level in this field has accordingly been eased. In conjunction with the upturn in the shoe and textile industries, Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director of the State Employment Service, has issued the following statement:

"With increased activity in the shoe and textile industry, the State Employment Service is finding it difficult to fill certain types of jobs because of the scarcity of qualified workers. Such workers as silk winders, silk warpers, silk weavers and silk drawer-ins are very much in demand just now. In the shoe industry, experienced shoe workers, particularly fancy stitchers, can be placed without much difficulty."

The falling off in applications for work with the Employment Service is also taken as indicating a business upturn.

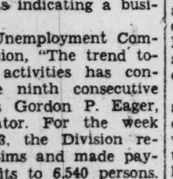
As for the Unemployment Compensation Division, "The trend toward lowered activities has continued for the ninth consecutive week," declares Gordon P. Eager, the Administrator. For the week ending Aug. 13, the Division received 8,331 claims and made payments of benefits to 6,540 persons. This compares with 15,908 claims for the week ending May 6 and benefit payments to 12,365 workers in the same week.

Part of this trend in Unemployment Compensation activity may be traced to the fact that many workers have received benefits for the maximum period for which they are eligible, and yet they remain unemployed. On the other hand, the figures of the Division as to contributions received from employers are an indicator of employment trends, since they are practically a tax on pay rolls; and the contributions to the Fund have been heading upward for some time.

Interviews with retailers and credit men reveal that retail sales in the State were on the down-side into July, evened off toward the middle of the month, and have been showing a decided upturn since the first of August, especially during the last 10 days. This is also reflected by an upturn in conditional sales recordings.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather with lower humidity tonight and Saturday; becoming warmer Saturday; gentle to moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Saturday, rising temperatures in the northwest portion tonight and in north portion Saturday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair tonight, Saturday partly cloudy and warmer.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday, not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight, Saturday fair with rising temperature in west portion.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds tonight becoming gentle, variable on Saturday, weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	79	Minneapolis	66	86
Bermuda	76	80	New Orleans	70	80
Chicago	68	82	New York	68	84
Denver	62	92	Norfolk	74	80
Helena	50	66	Philadelphia	70	82
Kansas City	80	96	St. Louis	72	88
Los Angeles	60	74	San Francisco	54	66
Miami	80	96	Washington	70	78

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 19.
B—Maximum, Aug. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:06 p. m., height 9.8 feet.
Saturday, 6:44 a. m., height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:10 p. m.

CIO Director in Boston Hits Communism Charge

In Boston Today

Brands Halpern Tale 'Ridiculous'

Testimony given before a Congressional Committee by Alvin I. Halpern of Boston, a deserter from the American Brigade of the Spanish Loyalist Army, that Boston leaders of the CIO "seem like Communists" was called "ridiculous" today by Michael F. Widman Jr., New England CIO Director and President of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council.

"I am not a Communist, and there is no Communist influence in this office," he declared. "The charges are ridiculous. Everybody knows better, and nobody believes such talk, except those who want to believe it.

Ready to Open Books

"The only organizations I'm a member of are the Elks, Moose and Redmen—every one of them American. Let them rave. I'm ready to give testimony and open my books to any committee of the Federal, State or local Government. Every man on my staff will bear scrutiny.

"I'm a good American citizen, and believe our form of Government is the best in the world. They can have all the 'isms' they want, but I'll stick to Americanism.

"This talk is merely history repeating itself. It is the effort of manufacturers and chambers of commerce to try once more to halt the labor union movement by seeking to discredit it."

Mr. Halpern, who enlisted in this City for service in Spain in defense of the recognized National Government, testified yesterday in Washington before the Dies Committee, which is investigating so-called un-American activities, including the recruiting of Americans to defend the Spanish Government against an armed rebellion.

CIO Accuses

The Boston youth said that he was enlisted by a man he knew to be a Communist, but was surprised when he got to Spain to find Russian Communists also there. He said he escaped from a hospital, after being wounded, and fled to the sea coast where he took a steamer to North Africa.

Mr. Halpern accused the Boston CIO of refusing to help him upon his return because he wrote a newspaper article attacking the Loyalists for whom he had served. "It seemed like the Communists controlled everything up there (in Boston)," he testified, according to the Associated Press. "It seems like the leaders of the CIO in Boston were Communists. They threw me out."

Two in Congress linked to Soviet by Dies witness: Page 2.

Liggetts Clerks Go on Strike

A strike of clerks in Liggetts Drug Stores in Metropolitan Boston was called at 7 a. m. today after negotiations for a new contract with an AFL union had broken down.

Pickets appeared in front of some stores in downtown Boston, and officials of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration launched efforts to settle the six-weeks' dispute.

Mrs. Maud Van Vaerenewyck, of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association (AFL), said that Local Union No. 28 had a year's agreement with the Liggetts Stores in Boston (with the exception of Cambridge) which expired last June.

Efforts to obtain a renewal of the contract had been made since that time, she said, but without success. She charged local officials of the stores broke off negotiations after conferring with national officers of the chain in New York.

At the office of Liggetts, 50 Washington, Street, Boston, it was said the Company had no statement to make about the strike. At the Statehouse, aides of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration disclosed that Thomas F. Curley, Chairman of the Board, was expected to be "in conference for the next two hours" about the strike.

Bandit Suspect Held in $50,000

Harold Ananian of Mt. Pleasant Street, Roxbury, one of the two men captured by the police late yesterday afternoon after a five-mile automobile chase and gun fight from Cambridge into Brighton, following a pay-roll robbery, was held in $50,000 in the Brighton Court today on the charge of assault and battery and attempt to murder a police officer.

Ananian's confederate, James E. Sullivan of Penhallow Street, Dorchester, who was shot three times while hiding in a commandeered laundry truck, passed on today.

Ananain and Sullivan, according to the police and witnesses, held up a Jordan Marsh Company pay truck in Cambridge and seized $5,566. When the sedan in which they were trying to escape was damaged in a collision, they commandeered an ice truck and then a laundry truck until Sullivan was shot and Ananian was captured in a room into which he forced his way in a Brighton home.

Ananian was shot in his right hand while cornered in a clothes closet from which the police say he fired and wounded Patrolman Scholley Lake of the Brighton Station.

Taxi Question Going on Ballot

Independent taxicab owners after fighting for 10 years to abolish the private taxi stands before theaters, hotels, and railroad stations and open them to all taxicabs, succeeded yesterday in their plan to get the question on the ballot this year.

Originally brought before the General Court through initiative petition, the measure was rejected, necessitating an additional 5,000 signatures for a referendum. The required number of signatures was filed with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, yesterday in sufficient time to get the question on the ballot.

Policemen Face Trial in Torture

Two Boston policemen will be placed on trial before superior officers next Tuesday, charged with torturing three Dorchester youths to obtain confessions, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty announced today.

The policemen were formally accused by two of the boys and their parents who appeared before Mr. Timilty. Previously, the Commissioner had received a formal report on the matter from Capt. Lawrence H. Dunn, head of the Harbor Division, and had interviewed the accused officers.

The policemen, Joseph F. Mullen and William J. Jenkinson, are accused of beating, kicking, and otherwise injuring the boys while questioning them about the theft of a bicycle and breaking into a yacht.

The officers deny their guilt and will have full opportunity to defend themselves before the trial board. The complaining boys are: Lawrence Mann, Elton Street; James R. Hannistin, Savin Hill Avenue, and Joseph Shine, Hallam Street.

Boston Food Prices Steady With Fresh Fruit Plentiful

Housewives may choose between fancy turkeys from New England farms selling at 45 cents a pound and toothsome native chickens at 35 cents a pound for Sunday dinner. Both are featured this week in the stalls of Faneuil Hall Market. Turkeys range in weight between 10 and 15 pounds, while the chickens—at their best now—are five and six pounders. Chain stores are headlining chickens this week, three to six pounders, the fancy fresh native kind for roasting, at 25 cents a pound.

Meat prices in general appear to be about the same as last week. Lamb prices have risen slightly, but pork prices have dropped a few cents. Lamb legs are selling for from 23 to 25 cents a pound in chain stores, while at Faneuil Hall they may be a nickel more a pound. Rib chops are going at 25 to 30 cents; kidney chops at 40 to 50 cents; and hindquarters at 25 to 30 cents. Pork chops are as low as 30 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall district and can be bought a few cents cheaper in other markets. Center-cut chops are commanding 35 cents.

Steak Prices Steady

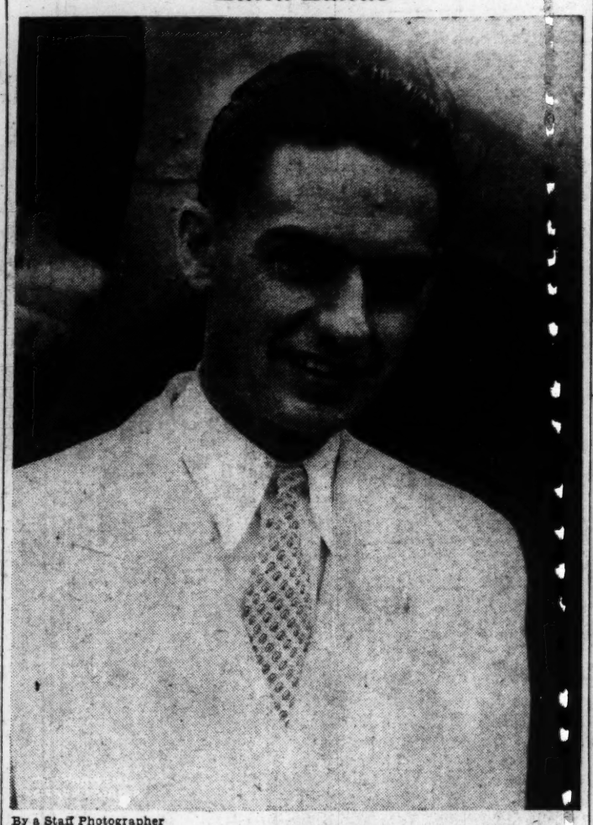
Steak prices have changed little during the week. Rump steaks are selling for from 65 to 75 cents a pound, club steaks at the same price or a few cents less, with porterhouse priced at 65 cents. A sirloin steak can be had for 60 cents a pound, with the top of the roast selling for a nickel under that, and the bottom of the round going for 40 or 45 cents.

Seafoods are the same price or a bit higher this week. Fancy native swordfish, which were at the peak of their season a week or two ago, are selling for 5 or 10 cents more a pound, or 40 cents. In the chains, swordfish can be had for as little as 27 cents a pound. Fresh lobster meat is being quoted at $1.75 a pound; fresh eastern salmon is selling between 35 and 40 cents, and fresh crab meat is listed at 55 cents.

At the Faneuil Hall fruit stalls the "million-dollar" peaches are making a sensation. They are California-grown and sell for from 75 cents to a $1.00 a dozen. They are about the size of a croquet ball. Smaller peaches from the Middle Atlantic States are commanding 75

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Lund Lands



By a Staff Photographer

Edward Lund

Edward Lund, the man who kept the engines going for the Hughes round-the-world plane after it left Paris, landed at the East Boston Airport today in a plane that must have seemed like a rumble-seat ride on the highways after a trip in the back seat of a custom-made Dusenberg.

No milling crowd thronged around the deep blue Waco plane as it came to rest on the glass-smooth, concrete runway, escorted by an amphibion owned by the Colonial Esso Marketers, sponsoring the Lund trip, to the Maine Aero Rendezvous, for Mr. Lund dropped out of the skies with no more advance notice than his sudden call to take the job of flight engineer on the Hughes cruise.

"I hadn't even seen the Hughes ship until I climbed into it for the hop to Paris," Mr. Lund said meekly.

"No, I do not think the airplane will completely supplant ocean liners. But it will constitute first-class transportation while relegating second, third, and fourth class to liners. As for freight, there will always be a large demand for oceanic ship lines where costs rather than speed is a governing factor."

O'Hara Asks Investigation Of Jamestown Bridge Lobby

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19—Walter E. O'Hara, who has announced he will be an independent candidate for Governor in November, issued a statement this week in which he assailed "lobbying activities of lawyers" seeking to obtain PWA approval for the projected bridge from Saunderstown to the island of Jamestown in Narragansett Bay.

Mr. O'Hara forwarded his charges in a letter to Harold L. Ickes, United States Secretary of Interior.

"Since you rejected California municipal applications because lawyers lobbied the bills for fees," Mr. O'Hara wrote, ". . . I suggest that you have investigated the lobbyists who have been working for the Jamestown bridge."

The letter charges that Col. Patrick H. Quinn, counsel for the Jamestown Bridge Company, "lobbied the bill through the Legislature and then turned to friends in Washington, including Congressman O'Connell, to get sympathetic attention from your agency."

Representative John M. O'Connell denied the charge of lobbying activities in a statement answering Mr. O'Hara.

"My interest in the project," he said, "has been the interests of the people of Rhode Island, and the only lobbyists with whom I am familiar are my constituents and taxpayers of Rhode Island who have requested my assistance."

The Congressman listed organizations that are supporting the bridge proposal. Included was the Newport Board of Aldermen, the Rotary and Lions clubs of Newport and the town councils of North Kingston, South Kingston, Westerly, and Narragansett.

The statement issued by Mr. O'Hara was the first he has made since he formally announced his candidacy for Governor as an independent. He was President and Managing Director of the Narragansett Racing Association until a change in management was brought about last spring.

The Jamestown bridge proposal, first suggested five years ago, has been rejected three times by PWA officials at Washington. It was endorsed by the Legislature for the first time at the last session and Gov. Robert E. Quinn announced he was in favor of the span.

Estimated to cost about $3,000,000, the bridge would span the west passage of Narragansett Bay and would take the traffic which now uses the Saunderstown-Jamestown ferry. If the bridge is built, the plan is to abandon the ferry and continue the ferry line operating from the island to Newport.

Beaches Crowded

The warmest spell of summer weather this year was responsible for record-breaking crowds at Rhode Island beaches this week.

Scarborough, the State-owned beach opened formally two months ago, reported 25,000 persons on the sands over the week end and crowds only slightly smaller on weekdays.

Extra precautions were taken at all beaches this week. A special squad of life guards was placed on duty by Capt. Roger W. Wheeler, Chief of the State Division of Life Saving, and new rope lines were stretched at the principal resorts to prevent bathers from venturing into deep water.

Officials reported the extra precautions were successful and not a single serious mishap was reported.

UCC Fund Grows

Rhode Island's Unemployment Compensation Fund, dwindling steadily since benefit payments began in January, has reached its low point and has begun to mount, Clemens J. France, chairman of the Board, announced this week.

For the first time since payments began, Mr. France explained, incoming fees for the fund exceed outgoing benefit payments. During the month of July the employer and employee contributions to the fund almost equalled the benefit payments and so far in the month of August the contributions have exceeded the payments. Receipts for the rest of the year will exceed disbursements, Mr. France predicts.

The fund stood at $7,994,434 when the payments started in January. Slightly more than $7,000,000 was paid out up to Aug. 1, and nearly $5,000,000 was collected in the first seven months of this year. An Aug. 1 balance of the fund stood at $5,469,157.

Rhode Island is one of the few states where both employers and employees contribute to the Unemployment Compensation Fund. Many of the states build up the fund solely with employer contributions.

Job Insurance In Strike Cases Decided in R.I.

State Board gives ruling on legal aspects of various types of industrial disputes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19—The Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board, for the first time since its organization over three years ago, has decided on the status of workers forced out of employment by sit-down, shut-in, and other industrial disputes. The ruling of the Board, in almost all cases, will allow the idle employees to obtain their compensation without any great delay. Here is what the Commissioners decided:

1. The 29 women who staged a sit-down strike at the Rochambeau Worsted Company mill in Olneyville, July 26, were discharged for misconduct and did not strike under the meaning of law. They will receive their wages without any great penalties being imposed.

2. In the case of the Rhode Island Malleable Iron Company in Hillsgrove, which was closed by a strike about June 12 until early this month, the Board found that 40 molders were solely responsible for the strike and the 700 others who were thrown out of work involuntarily would not be penalized in any way. This means that most of the 200 will receive at once an average of three to four benefit checks each, the payment of which has been held up pending the Board's decision.

Will Get Back Checks

3. In the so-called Greenhalgh Mills case in Pawtucket early in July, the Board ruled that the plant was closed that month by a shutdown and not by a strike, and that 13 battery boys who did not get their jobs back at the plant when it reopened a week later should not be penalized in collecting benefits four weeks on grounds they left their work voluntarily without good cause. This decision reverses a deputy's decision and will result in the boys getting several back checks immediately.

Although the law provides a penalty of an additional waiting period of one to ten weeks for jobless insurance claimants who were discharged for misconduct, the Board in its decision on the Rochambeau case made known that "it would be a very small one," inasmuch as the plant closed down for other reasons a few days after the sit-down.

Considering the strike at the Rhode Island Malleable Iron Works, Chairman Clemens J. France said that the information was that only the molders were on the picket line or took an active part in the grievance. He said further that there was every indication that the other employees would have continued to work under conditions existing at the time of the walkout.

Explanation by Board

It was the Board's decision that these workers should not be penalized for signing up with the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee while the plant was still closed.

Members of the Board explained as they began the study that for leaving work voluntarily without good cause, it penalizes workers four extra weeks. For being discharged for misconduct, the penalties range from one to 10 extra weeks. The Rochambeau girls were found guilty of "misconduct" but not striking.

The purpose of the penalties, the Board pointed out, is the idea that compensation insurance should not be provided to finance a strike.

Where a strike or industrial controversy causes unemployment, the law makes those involved in the strike or controversy wait eight extra weeks before starting to get benefits, it was said.

New Deal Explains Business Policies Over Dinner Table

© Harris & Ewing

Prentiss L. Coonley

Former Massachusetts resident who serves as a New Deal host at his Georgetown home.

Coonley plays host to industrial leaders in informal attempts to ameliorate criticism.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Good food and pointed conversation are enlisted in a novel effort of the New Deal to win big business support, it was learned here today. The new program of dinners for industrial leaders with principal New Dealers is under the direction of Prentiss L. Coonley, whose home before he came to Washington in NRA days was in Great Barrington, Mass.

Mr. Coonley, it now develops, is giving a series of dinners in his Georgetown home, where principals of some of the Nation's largest corporations are invited to talk things over "fact to face" with selected New Dealers.

The program, it is learned, is the special endeavor of the Business Advisory Council for the Department of Commerce. Averill Harriman, New York financier and Western Union official, is chairman, and the membership adds weight to the new adventure.

Impressive Group

It includes the presidents or board chairmen of United States Steel, Union Pacific Railroad, Sears Roebuck & Co., Kennicutt Copper, Goodyear Rubber, Pan American Airways, American Locomotive, American Radiator, American Rolling Mills, General Foods, Procter and Gamble, Cannon Mills, and many other corporations.

Several of them, it is learned, have already sat at the dinner table next to New Dealers.

Thte idea is to limit generalized public criticism of the New Deal on one hand and to present to the Administration the viewpoint of business on the other.

Some of the conversations have been very interesting. It is impossible, of course, to give exact quotations, but one of the most frequent charges heard at the Georgetown dinner table, as well as elsewhere, is that the Administration "doesn't know where it is going; that it sought to raise prices in NRA days, but is now trying to lower them. Where," demands the businessman, "is the consistency in that?"

To which Mr. Coonley, or one of the New Dealers, replies:

"Your facts are right, but we are trying to level off the curve. When prices are high we try to depress them, when low we try to lift them. Our procedure depends upon prices, and conditions have changed since the NRA."

The Fun Begins

Then the business man usually thunders something to the effect that the Government is in business.

"True," Mr. Coonley replies, "there are only about half a dozen industrial nations in the world and in each one of them the 'Government is in business.' It is part of a world trend, and this trend may be inevitable."

From New England business men, particularly, come complaints about high taxes and lavish Federal spending.

"Well," answers the New Dealer, "taxes are high all over the world. Business would probably be worse off if it moved to another country."

"But," protests the Yankee businessman, "the Government is spending millions!"

"That is true," answers Mr. Coonley, "but people must have food and shelter or else there will be revolution. Administration spending has prevented unrest and violence."

When the businessman has his complaints out of the way, Mr. Coonley usually asks, "What is your program to return the Nation to an even keel?"

Then the fun begins.

Suits Threaten Water Projects In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 19—The New Hampshire Water Resources Board today found the future of its flood-control and water-conservation project in Pittsburg, at the headwaters of the Connecticut River, threatened with indefinite postponement as the result of a petition filed in Cook County Superior Court by property owners who seek to halt construction pending agreements relative to land valuations.

The project has had its day in court several times since the idea first was advanced, but following a constitutionality ruling by the State Supreme Court the contract for the $2,300,000 project was awarded and about 400 men are now employed at Pittsburg.

Property owners involved in the present court action contend that the Water Resources Board has not made satisfactory agreements as to land damages in their behalf and ask that, until this is settled, the contractor and other interested parties be restrained from continuing the project and "from instituting eminent domain proceedings for the condemnation" of the land involved.

One property owner contends the project will injure the value of private water rights he enjoys near the site of operations.

Van Buren Stamps On Sale in Boston

The latest of the big, new Presidential series of United States postage stamps to reach Boston is the 8-cent variety, bearing the portrait of former President Martin Van Buren.

This adhesive, designed similarly to others of the new regular series, is on sale today in the General Post Office downtown. According to Postmaster Peter F. Tague, 400,000 of the olive-colored stamps are on hand.

This, it is believed, will more than take care of collectors' needs and will leave some over for parcel post.

Boston Police on Night Shift Become 'Jacks-of-All-Trades'

Last night a fuse blew out, a bed collapsed, and water pipes "hammered" in three different Boston houses. In each case alarmed citizens hastened to the nearest police box and pulled the alarm—bringing officers to the scene to put in a new fuse, reconstruct a bed, and extinguish a forgotten water heater.

It was Joseph Vozella of 16 Spring Street, West End, who was disturbed when the lights suddenly went out as he was retiring for the night. Remembering that in mystery stories such a thing usually presages activity of sinister forces, he dashed from the house and yanked the citizens' alarm at the corner

Police put in a new fuse in place of one which had blown.

Over at 266 Hanover Street, North End, two girls sought slumber rendered slightly fitful because the brick facing had fallen off the house into the street two days before. Suddenly their bed collapsed with a rattle of slats and what not. Springing to their feet they sped from what they imagined was a doomed structure and pulled another citizens' alarm.

Police found the house—in spite of loss of face—to be in sturdy condition. They reassured the girls and reassembled the bed.

Mrs. Ida S. Rosoff of 15 Angel Street, Mattapan, had something something more substantial to worry about—though she didn't know it until help arrived.

Greeted by Steam

Her sleep was disturbed by that extremely irksome banging which sometimes develops in the water pipes. To stop it she turned on the nearest cold water tap—with the even more distressing result that quantities of steam hissed and billowed into the room.

So she joined the night's parade to citizens' alarm boxes.

When officers arrived they traced the plumbing system and finally came upon a water heater which had been lighted and forgotten by another tenant. It had generated steam which had backed up into the whole water system and soon would have caused an explosion, they believed.

They turned off the heater—and Boston slept peacefully again.

Dogcatcher Pays License for Girl's Pet to Save Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 19—All owners of unlicensed dogs would be hailed into court, said a notice this week by Dog Officer G. Frank McKay. It quickly brought 10-year-old Andrea Houde to police headquarters. Tearfully she told Desk Officer Thomas E. Barry that her family had no money to spare for a license for the tiny Spitz dog which she held in her arms.

Everybody sympathized, but there seemed to be nothing much that could be done about the tragedy—the law was the law.

But right at that point along came Dog Officer McKay himself. Andrea clutched the little Spitz more tightly than ever—especially when she was told to give her name and address.

Then came the surprise. The dog officer dug down into his pocket and took out money for the license himself. "You go right home with your dog," he said to the small girl holding the smaller pup. "You're not going to have to give him away. You can always keep him, I'll see that he gets a license tag."

Watertown Asks New Post Office

Nearly 1,000 residents of Watertown, Mass., have signed a petition asking the Government to erect a new post office. The present post office is in a leased building and as inadequate to meet the demands of the public, the petition states. The signers list Watertown as the third largest industrial town in the State.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren Williams, Gail Patrick and Ralph Morgan. 2:05, 5:06, 8:07. Also "Farewell to Arms." 3:48, 6:49, 9:54.

Uptown—
"My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. 1, 3:15, 6:20, 9:10. Also "Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers. 2:15, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"The Toy Wife," featuring Melvyn Douglas, Luise Rainer, and Robert Young. Also "Three Blind Mice," with Loretta Young and Joel McCrea. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Texans," with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Fenway: 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:35, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 9:55 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Scollay and Modern—

"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Professor Beware," starring Harold Lloyd. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "City Streets," featuring Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellows. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

University—
Barbara Stanwyck in "Always Goodbye." 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Fast Company," with Florence Rice and Melvyn Douglas. 1:55, 4:55, 8.

Tremont—
William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." Also "A Family Affair," with Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Gateway," starring Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Army Girl," with Madge Evans and Preston Foster. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Boston—
"The Saint in New York," featuring Louis Hayward. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Panamint's Bad Man," with Fallew. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9:05.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 8:55, 9.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell in "Stand-In." Also "Danger Patrol," with Harry Carey and Sally Eilers. Continuous from 11 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to New Zealand," Robert Benchley in "An Evening Alone," "The Archer of Robin Hood," Katzenjammer Kids cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Brookline Village Theater—
Claire Trevor and Phyllis Brooks in "Walking Down Broadway." 3:55, 6:50, 9:05. Also "Call of the Yukon," with Richard Arlen. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Strand—
"Battle of Broadway," featuring Victor McLaglen. Also Dick Foran in "Prairie Thunder."

German Hopes for Davis Cup Sag—Red Sox Pitching Improves—Interclub Yachting

Australian Netters Look Ahead To Challenge Round With U. S.

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB, Aug. 19—Australia's Davis Cup team, with two big points chalked up toward the three necessary for them to be able to challenge the United States at the Germantown Cricket Club in Pennsylvania over Labor Day week end, were more concerned today over who the third man would be to join Don Budge and Gene Mako on America's Davis Cup squad than they were over their remaining matches with the Germans.

The Australians are practically certain of winning one of the three remaining matches. In all probability they will make themselves sure of the Challenge round in today's doubles. However, if they do slip up in this match they will only need to win one of the two singles' matches scheduled for Saturday.

Sure to Win

Adrian Quist, Australia's ranking No. 2 player, is slated to meet Henner Henkel, of Germany, and John Bromwich, top-ranking star from "down under," runs into Germany's southpaw, Georg von Metaxa. The first match begins at 2 o'clock. By the way Quist and Bromwich disposed of the Germans yesterday, Bromwich topping Henkel, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3, and Quist defeating von Metaxa, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1, it appears impossible for the Australians to lose.

No one knows officially who will be chosen to fill in the vacancy of the United States team. Don Budge and Gene Mako are fixtures, with Mako scheduled to play only in the doubles. The Australians look for Bobby Riggs, youthful Californian, to be the player chosen to fill the spot.

Riggs was in the stands at yesterday's matches and appeared very much interested in the play of both Bromwich and Quist. Undoubtedly the stellar play of both the Australians gave him something to think about.

If Riggs is chosen, it is the opinion of several of the tennis officials here at Longwood that both Bromwich and Quist should have a slight edge over him. This would leave it up to Budge to win both his singles matches and then pair with Mako for a victory in the doubles. A little more speculation brings about the fact that Bromwich has defeated Budge and he might do it again. With the Australians playing the way they are at the present the challenge round at Philadelphia should turn out to be one of the most interesting this country has seen in many years.

May See Preview

Longwood fans may even see the preview of the challenge round doubles at Germantown. For both Budge and Mako and Quist and Bromwich have entered the national doubles championship set for here next week. The Budge-Mako combination, defeated last year by the German team of Henkel and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, is seeded No. 1 among the Americans while the Quist-Bromwich team is seeded No. 1 among the foreign entries. If these two teams meet in the final, as is possible, local tennis fans should be treated to some high class play.

The march to the finals in the men's national doubles championship will be no easy road. There are many hurdles to be leaped with such teams to be encountered as the French duo of Petra-Destremeau, seeded No. 3, and Yugoslavia's team of Puncec-Kukuljevic, seeded No. 4, in the foreign ranks. Sidney Wood and Joe Hunt are right up there in the American field with a seeding next to Budge and Mako.

Then come the two veterans, Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn.

The small gallery that saw the two singles matches yesterday were disappointed in the brand of play exhibited. Neither Henkel nor von Metaxa were at their best and proved easy preys for their Australian opponents. Henkel was far below the form he showed here last year in the national doubles. His first service was not working and his second ball was soft. Bromwich took advantage of this and drove the German star to back court only to cross him up with a well-controlled drop shot.

Von Metaxa started out well against Quist in the first set, holding the Australian even for the first four games. Quist soon got on to his blasting drive and sharp cross-court shots, however, and began to dominate the match.

Tennis Lobs—Von Metaxa found the courts a trifle slippery and the heat a bit oppressing. He said after the match that he wished he had been playing on clay courts as he was not used to grass.

♪ ♪ ♪

Quist was pleased to hear that Nancye Wynne, Australian net star competing in the Essex County Club's annual tennis tournament, had reached the final round by defeating Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, of Cambridge. Said Quist: "We think Nancye has one of the world's best shots. She has the power of Poland's Jadwiga Jedrzejowska."

♪ ♪ ♪

In the Quist-von Metaxa match aces were almost commonplace. Von Metaxa served three in a row early in the match only to have Quist duplicate the feat later on.

Polish Star On Way to New York

HALIFAX, Aug. 19 (CP)—Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, internationally known tennis star, passed through Halifax last night on her way to New York. She will play in the American women's tennis championships at Forest Hills, N. Y.

Miss Jedrzejowska said she thought Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston was the world's outstanding court star. She said she considered May Sutton Bundy, daughter of May Sutton, who for years reigned over American women's tennis, third ranking woman player in the United States.

Dorothy Andrus Wins '1937' Title

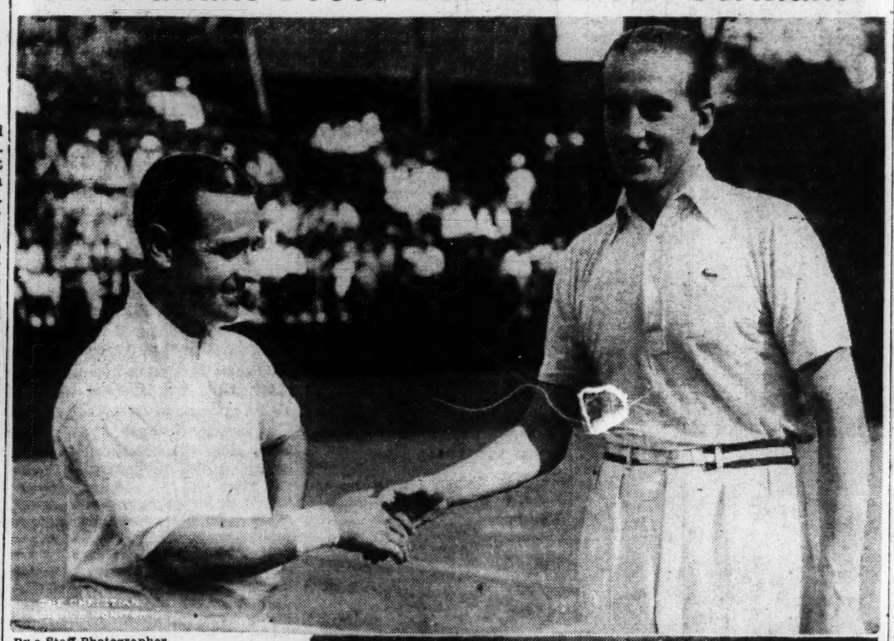
By the Associated Press

Manchester, Mass., Aug. 19

A year late, the 1937 Essex County women's tennis tournament was decided today when Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of New York captured the crown by defeating Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, her doubles partner and traveling companion, 6-4, 6-4.

The two advanced to the final last year but the deciding engagement was rained out.

Australians Prove Too Good for Germans



By a Staff Photographer

Adrian Quist, Australia (left), and Georg von Metaxa, Germany.

Alice Marble Enters Final In Essex Play

BULLETIN

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., today entered the final round of the 14th annual Essex County women's invitation tennis tournament by defeating Kay Stammers of England, 7—5, 6—4. The victory qualified her to meet Nancye Wynne of Australia in the final tomorrow.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—California's Alice Marble and England's Kay Stammers, each with a previous victory over the other, came to the big test today in the semi-finals of the Essex County Club's invitation tennis tournament.

To the winner goes the right to meet Nancye Wynne, the surprising Australian conqueror of Brookline's Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, in tomorrow's final.

For all their long tournament experience, Miss Marble and Miss Stammers have met only twice before, both times in Wightman Cup matches. In 1937 it was Miss Marble's victory by 6—1, 6—2 scores, but this spring, with the Californian's play gone erratic, the attractive English star took the decision, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Strangest of all today's matches, however, was the morning meeting of Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of New York to decide the 1937 Essex championship. For a whole year the title has been left without a claimant because rain washed out the end of last year's tournament.

Whichever finalist wins, however, she will reign less than 24 hours. A new titlist will be crowned tomorrow.

Except for doubles competition, Miss Marble was idle yesterday, but Miss Stammers showed the benefit of her long experience by eliminating Thelma Coyle of Australia in a quarterfinals match, 6—4, 7—5, after going behind 4—1 in the first set. Accurate volleying in the second set brought her the match despite stubborn resistance from the unruffled Australian.

Mrs. Fabyan found Miss Wynne "almost impossible to draw into the net." "Her drives," said the third-seeded Brookline veteran, beaten 6—4, 6—4, "seem to be directed toward an ace or nothing at all."

Miss Wynne and her doubles teammate, Dorothy Stevenson, also from Australia, were bracketed against Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., and San Francisco's Dorothy Workman in an afternoon match for a place in the finals. The other semifinal pitted the Marble-Fabyan team against Mrs. Carolin Babcock Stark of New York and Mrs. John Van Ryn of Austin, Texas.

U. S. Swimmers Win Meet in Hamburg

HAMBURG, Germany, Aug. 19 (AP)—Two of America's top freestyle swimmers, Peter Fick of the New York A. C. and Ralph Flanagan of the Miami-Biltmore A. C., competing before an enthusiastic crowd of 3,000 yesterday, helped the touring U. S. team win three of five events from German athletes.

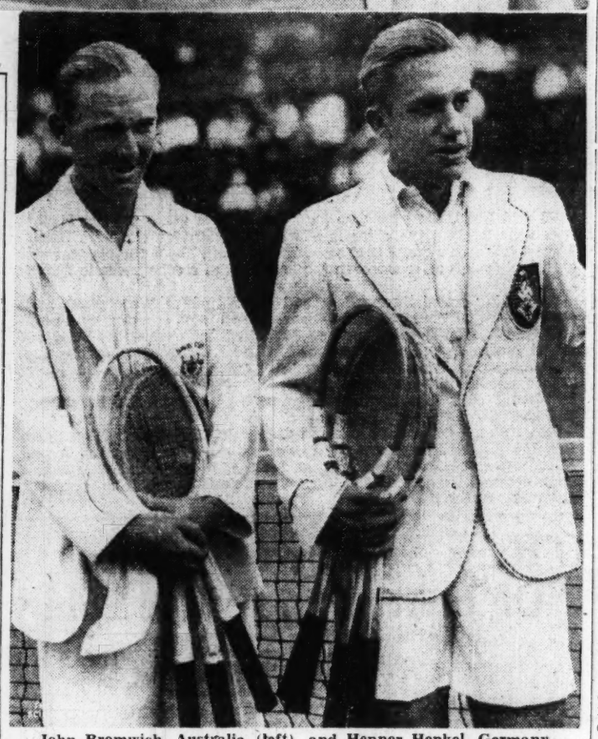
Fick won the 100-meter freestyle in 1:00.4, with Fisch of Germany and Takashi Hirose of Hawaii, member of the American team, tied for second in 1:00.7. Flanagan captured the 400 meters in 4:50.2, with Plath of Germany second.

The 200-meter backstroke went to Germany's Balke, with Sietas second. The winner was timed in 2:44.8. Jim Werson of San Francisco's Olympic Club was third in 2:51.5. Germany also took the 100-meter backstroke, which was won by Schlauch in 1:10, with Neuske second in 1:12.3. Bill Neunzig of Ohio State was third in 1:12.5.

The U. S. team won the 300-meter freestyle relay with a team of Hirose, Paul Wolf of University of Southern California, and Otto Jaretz of Chicago that beat the German entry of Heibel, Birr, and Heimlich. The winners were timed in 3:02.8.

Australians Beat Army

LONDON, Aug. 19 (CP)—The touring Australians defeated the Army by an innings and 67 runs yesterday in a two-day cricket match at Aldershot. It was their final first class match before start of the final test match against England starting Saturday.



John Bromwich, Australia (left), and Henner Henkel, Germany.

Oriental Closes Busy Season With Quincy Challenge Honor

By Wendell Adams Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

After three strenuous weeks of almost daily racing, culminated yesterday by the completion of the annual Quincy Challenge Cup series, the North and South Shore yacht racers are now settled midst their rocking chair fleet following. The only major regatta along the horizon calls the Boston Bay sailors from their "hot stove" conversation to Sunday's resumation of interclub competition at South Boston.

The marine wars of Quincy and Marblehead Race Weeks, of the North and South Shore junior championships, of the Quincy Challenge Cups series—all are making dust in the files today as the high point of the 1938 season in yachting is over.

For the Boston Bay yachtsmen, the return to interclub racing is a welcome one, after the drifting matches held at the Head last week. In fact, for the Manchester I Class skippers and crews, racing in the Quincy Challenge Cup series this week, the weather was unchanged, and they, too, look forward to the South Boston engagement for a shift in wind conditions.

Yesterday told a familiar story in Quincy Challenge Cup history. George Rolt, Hosea White, and a third fellow, Al Woodman, all collaborated their sailing knowledge to pilot Oriental to its fourth Cup triumph in the last five years.

The threat from Sandy Bay, Mrs. Laura Cooney Thomas' Onward II, which entered yesterday's third and last encounter with a two-point lead, was dropped in the trap-like clutches of Spectacle Island during the windward work and finished last.

In winning the championship this year, Skipper Rolt at the helm of White's Savin Hill defender, was given great competition from all five rivals.

Rolt won but one race, the Wednesday engagement, while on Monday he was berthed fourth, and yesterday second. Leslie Rawding's Nipper, sailed by Hank O'Brien, was tied with Oriental entering yesterday's race, but finished third, thereby lacking a point to tie Oriental.

The only 18-footer who has smirched the velveted record of Oriental in the past five years, Don MacIntosh's Speedy, champion two years ago, won yesterday's race. With the owner at the helm, and the current Indian interclub sensation, Johnny McAleer, advising, Herb Donovan at the spinnaker sheets, Speedy lived up to its name for the first time in weeks.

Final standing of the Quincy Challenge Cup series:

Oriental, Hosea White, Savin Hill	17
Nipper, Leslie Rawding, Quincy	16
Onward II, Mrs. Laura C. Thomas, Sandy Bay	15
Speedy, Don MacIntosh, South Boston	13
Water Baby, Alex Chisholm, Winthrop	11
Flicker, Walter Bucek, Pleasant Park	9

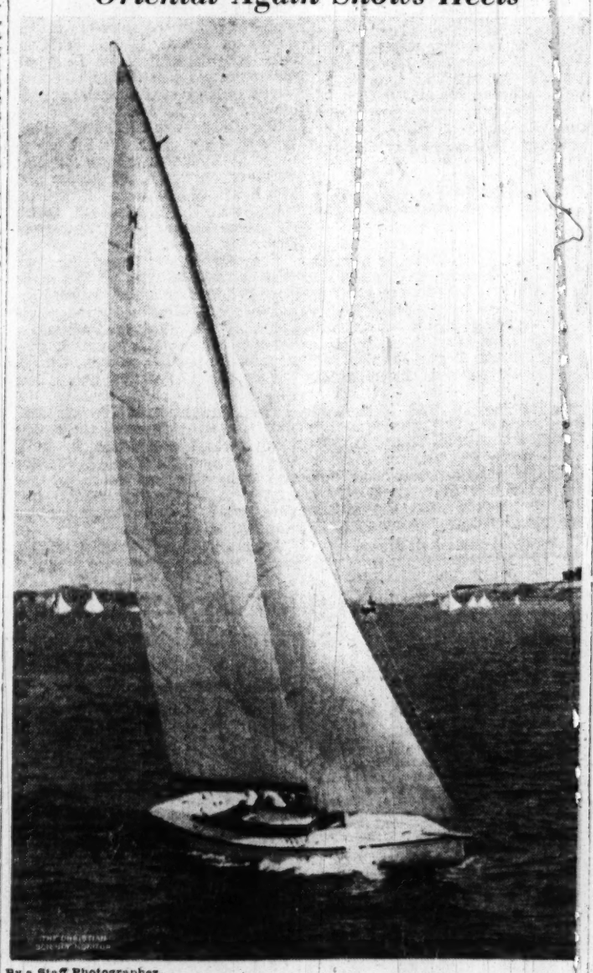
Pequot's Sears Bowl championship crew of last year, left one of its members in the ranks of the juniors for this season, and yesterday Bob Gordon completed his first line defense by gaining the right to represent the Long Island Sound district in the National juniors later this month. His triumph was close, for the Cold Spring Harbor boys were only three-fourths point astern.

Adams Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PEABODY, Aug. 19—Robert Adams of Wollaston lived up to his famous family tradition this morning by continuing the winning monopoly in beating Frank Jansas of Lexington 2 and 1 in the final 18-hole match of the state junior championship held here at the Salem Country Club.

Oriental Again Shows Heels



By a Staff Photographer

Hosea White's Oriental for the fourth time in the last five years ghosted to the Quincy Challenge Cup championship and successfully defended the "famous mug" for the Savin Hill Yacht Club, the series completed yesterday.

Allison Gives Budge a Scare In Newport Play

BULLETIN

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—Don Budge, rated as the world's greatest amateur tennis player, today gained the final round of the Newport Casino tournament by defeating Frank Parker of Beverly Hills, Calif., 6—3, 6—1, 6—3. Budge has been the victor here twice and another triumph would enable him to retire the tourney's historic bowl.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—Don Budge, world tennis champion, and Wilmer Allison, Texas veteran, provided the Newport Casino gallery with its outstanding match of the current tournament yesterday.

Allison playing some of the finest tennis he has displayed in 12 years of major competition, forced Budge to come from behind to finally win the match, 7—9, 8—6, 6—4, 9—7.

Frank Parker, of Beverly Hills, Calif., moved into Budge's semi-finals bracket by defeating Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, of Atlanta, who played splendid tennis for three sets and then slumped, to surrender 7—5, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1.

Hunt Advances

Joe Hunt, of Los Angeles, seeded second to Budge, gained the second last round by eliminating the last of the seven foreign entries, Yvon Petra, of France, 9—7, 6—0, 9—7.

The Frenchman had an excellent chance to win the first set. But, at 7-all, he became upset by a poor shot and, by the time he calmed down was two sets down and hopelessly beaten, although he did make a determined effort to prolong the match during the third set.

Sidney Wood, of New York, became the other semifinalist by coming from behind against Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore., 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4. Cooke appeared on his way to the second set, for he had a 5—3 lead, but Wood's wide assortment of superb shots came to his rescue and once he gained the upper hand, he held it.

Close Games

Budge, bothered with a muscular injury, which prevented him from using his dynamite service against Allison, blasted over passing shots when his famed rival tried to storm the net. Budge managed to build up a 5—3 lead in the opening set, only to have Allison draw even and then pull into an 8—7 lead by smashing three service aces at Budge in the 15th game. That sort of treatment so unsteadied Budge that he surrendered the next game, and set, on his service, at love.

Each of the other sets was a close affair. During the 56-game marathon, Budge was charged with 127 miscues, including 71 outs, to 120 for Allison, but the carrot-topped Californian, a two-time Casino winner, totaled 73 earned points, against 50 for his veteran rival.

The Parker-Grant match was a long-drawn-out affair, crowded with rallies that lasted for as many as 32 shots, and was decided by the former's well-placed returns, when he caught his opponent on the wrong foot. Parker piled up 93 errors during the match, only two less than Bitsy, but the victor had 47 placements as earned points against 32 and one service ace.

French Eliminated

Budge and Gene Mako, the Davis Cup doubles forces, and their most threatening rivals, Hunt and Wood, became semifinalists during the team action which saw the downfall of two highly regarded foreign pairs.

Wayne Sabin of Los Angeles and Cooke eliminated Petra and Bernard Destremeau, who defeated Budge and Mako twice in France this year, 12—10, 6—4, and Lewis Wetherell of Los Angeles and Robert Kamrath of Austin, Texas, topped G. Patrick Hughes and Charles Hare of England, 10—8, 11—9, in third round matches.

Budge and Mako, who were a bracket ahead of the field, moved into the second last round by defeating Mort Ballagh of Denver and Verne Hughes of Los Angeles, 9—7, 6—0. Hunt and Wood marched on with the Internationalists by turning back Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, N. C., and Al Jarvis of Teafly, N. J., 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, and then disposing of Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta and Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., 6—2, 6—3, in their quarter-finals action.

Improved Pitching Restores Confidence of Rallying Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With three straight victories and 24 consecutive scoreless innings over the Philadelphia Athletics to show for their last two afternoons of labor at Fenway Park, the Red Sox today looked into a four-game series with the Washington Senators.

This series was originally billed as a battle for third place. But while the Red Sox were winning three out of four from the Athletics, the Yankees were doing the same thing to the Senators. Therefore, as the Washington club reached Boston today it was six full contests in back of the locals, a deficit that cannot possibly be overcome in a series of four games.

Red Sox Confident

However, if the series included a dozen games, the Red Sox are confident that Washington would still leave town in fourth place—perhaps lower in the standing. The slump that followed the Sox into Fenway Park on Tuesday, and continued until Wednesday, was given to the Athletics.

The Red Sox have good reason to be confident of the future. In two days a great deal has happened to strengthen the belief that Manager Joe Cronin has enough pitching to stay in the thick of the first division fight. Jack Wilson has won his eleventh game, with ninth-inning aid from Archie McKain. Joe Heving's debut as a starting pitcher was a sensational shutout. And yesterday Junior Jim Bagby kept up the good work by blanking the A's on three hits.

It was Bagby's first whitewash in the American League and his eleventh victory. It also broke a two-game losing streak. He had dropped two in a row to the Athletics. The young man can point with pride to his freshman record, which shows seven complete games and only seven defeats. Jim is following in the footsteps of his Dad.

Busy Week Ahead

Cronin will need every ounce of pitching he can muster for next week, which will be the hardest the locals will face this season. Four double-headers with the Indians and White Sox in the short space of five days will probably give all seven hurlers—exclusive of Lefty Grove—a starting opportunity.

Heving's performance on Wednesday was particularly pleasing to Cronin. The former Milwaukee hurler had looked none too impressive in previous relief roles.

Either Dickman or Harris will probably pitch against the Senators in tomorrow's single at Fenway. Wilson and Heving, who won that twin bill on Wednesday, will be ready again for the Sunday double-header.

Higgins to Rescue

Briefs . . . Pinky Higgins may have saved Bagby's shutout by a brilliant stab in the ninth inning yesterday . . . The Texan reached for Frank Hayes' fierce grounder over third base and started a lightening double play . . . Bagby had walked the first two batters in that final frame . . . A triple by Joe Vosmik, sandwiched in between Cramer and Foxx singles, gave the Red Sox their two big runs in the third.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox are not sorry Harry Kelley pitched against the Yankees yesterday . . . This probably means that he will not work here . . . In Washington recently, Kelly beat the Sox with a five-hitter . . . By making four hits in nine tries in Washington, Cecil Travis took the American League batting leadership away from Jimmy Foxx, who had only one out of three . . . Jimmy now has 116 runs batted in, however.

Sporting Around the Hub

Davis Cup tennis can be something of a disappointment unless it be judged in a different aspect from other net tournaments. In other competition the tennis player is burdened with responsibility only to himself, but in international matches such as the Davis Cup he is mentally weighed down with the knowledge that he represents a nation.

Before play began at Longwood yesterday the Germans were beaten mentally. Henkel displayed none of the dash and confidence of last year when teamed with Baron von Cramm in the national doubles. In play yesterday he was handicapped with a lame elbow and he knew that the young teammate with him, Georg von Metaxa was not the equal of a von Cramm.

It will be interesting to note whether there will be a sense of freedom in the play of these two next week when the responsibility of representing the nation will be lightened.

♪ ♪ ♪

Despite the slippery courts none of the players wore spiked shoes. Because of the damage these shoes do to grass courts there now is a rule which forbids the wearing of spikes unless the referee rules otherwise. In previous years a player could wear his spikes whenever he pleased, often wearing them when not necessary. Needless to say groundkeepers favor the new rule.

Tomorrow's final singles matches complete the Davis Cup interzone series. The matches are scheduled to start at 2 o'clock.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Faye and Jesse Guilford toured the Woodland Country Club in 73's to lead the field in the annual two-day open which ended yesterday. Fay finished the home stretch with a 34 after going out in 39. Guilford posted a 37 and 36.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Janusas brothers, Johnny and Frank, are very much in the news today. Word has been received from Johnny, former football star at Lexington High School and Boston College, that he will play professional football with the Brooklyn Dodgers this fall. Frank reached the final round in the state junior golf tournament at the Salem Country Club yesterday and battled Bob Adams for the title today.

♪ ♪ ♪

It was unfortunate that Johnny McNiff, junior state titleholder last year, had to bow out so early in the tourney. Johnny is a good golfer, but his work has prevented him from getting in the necessary practice. Johnny has passed the junior age limit and has had his last fling at junior golf.

♪ ♪ ♪

Corinthian Yacht Club, of Marblehead, has scheduled a charity sports exhibition for Aug. 29. Four outstanding women tennis stars have been invited to play an exhibition match, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and either Kay Stammers, of England, or Alice Marble will team against Dorothy Bundy and Dorothy Workman.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Commonwealth Country Club was the scene yesterday of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association twentieth annual golf tournament with 135 players taking part. Elmer F. Schuts won the John J. McNamara trophy with his reduced card of 80—58.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	71	34	.676
Cleveland	61	42	.592
Boston	58	44	.569
Washington	56	54	.509
Detroit	52	55	.486
Chicago	43	58	.434
Philadelphia	38	66	.365
St. Louis	38	66	.365

Results Aug. 18

Boston 2, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 5, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 9, Cleveland 1.
New York 6, Washington 5 (11 innings).
Washington 6, New York 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	65	40	.619
New York	62	47	.589
Cincinnati	60	48	.556
Chicago	59	50	.541
Boston	51	54	.486
Brooklyn	51	56	.477
St. Louis	47	60	.439
Philadelphia	32	72	.308

Results Aug. 18

Brooklyn 5, New York 3.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 9, Chicago 1.
One game postponed.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park. Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 2195

Maroons to St. Louis?

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19 (AP)—A final decision on whether the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League will be transferred to St. Louis is expected within a week.

The deal has been "in the wind" for several months. C. D. P. Hamilton, spokesman for a group negotiating for the transfer, says: "If we can convince ourselves that major league hockey can be established in St. Louis permanently, the deal likely will be closed within a week."

Thomas P. Gordan, manager of the Maroons, is expected to come here in a few days for a conference. The Post-Dispatch said Gorman probably will be retained as manager if the team comes here.

Where to Dine

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Enjoy outdoor eating at its best on The Skipper's deck overlooking Nantucket harbor. Two big fireplaces in the inside dining room for cool days. Unsurpassed food. Reasonable prices. No Tips. No liquor.
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BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
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WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
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in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders.

Housing Guild Tries to Make Building a Home as Easy as Buying a Car

Real estate service would standardize its work so that buyers can avoid confusion.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"It's a simple thing to buy a home."

For years this eight-word phrase has been something of a slogan in real estate circles. But it remained for the newly-organized National Housing Guild to give the phrase a genuine ring of sincerity for the man of moderate means.

The Aladdin lamp rubbed by the Housing Guild to perform this so-called miracle of "simplicity" in home buying is said to be "national organization."

Motorists would not think of trying to drive an automobile without a gearshift. Yet builders say that national organization is to the building industry what the gearshift is to the automobile. The engine or driving force is there. So are the industrial wheels. But the capacity of transmitting the power to the wheels is missing. Or at least it was missing until the National Housing Guild recently launched into the job of organizing architects, real estate men, builders, contractors, and public utilities into a compact unit.

Cleaning House

This is only the start, the Guild declares, toward utilizing the latent power of the building industry for starting a low-cost housing boom.

But who started the Guild? The building men themselves.

Having watched confusion challenge the prospective home owner every time he tried to obtain professional knowledge concerning the home he planned to build, the Guild decided that the time was ripe for some sort of a nationally organized clearing house for information, guidance, and edification of the home buyer and a place where he could size up all his problems under one roof without traveling back and forth between rows of contractors, subcontractors, and the maze of accessory manufacturers.

For today the plight of the would-be home owner is one to discourage rather than to encourage building and hence, national recovery. He meets trouble in trying to obtain accurate or even approximate figures on home costs. He finds dozens of different-type manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of building materials and contractors to deal with. To build any section of his home, the bathroom for instance, he must call upon several individual artisans, each one interested solely in his own job without knowledge or feeling for the home as a whole.

Confusion

There are no standard prices. Homes of similar plan and construction can vary as much as $2,000, or more on an $8,000 project in different parts of the country. There are no national corporations, such as General Motors in the automotive industry concerned with the building of homes in their entirety. And the field is so littered with subcontractors and sub-subcontractors that it is small wonder authorities are beginning to complain about the costly practice of keeping 19,000 sizes of pipe fitting and valves in stock, 179 varieties of steel roofing, 400 sizes of window sashes, 75 dimensions of face brick, 150 different strengths of window glass, 1,500 patents of lock hardware, and on down through a long list of nonstandardized equipment.

These figures were taken from "Housing America" by the editors of Fortune Magazine to indicate that building is being run with little attempt of co-ordination, by thousands of small, local businessmen who constitute almost the only factors in delivering the finished home to the buyer.

The approach of the Housing Guild to these problems is based on the assumption that prefabrication is not just around the corner, that the immediate job is for building to readjust its existing inadequate setupon for a quick solution to some of its high costs.

Completed Unit

In plainer terms, the Guild will seek to turn the home over to the consumer as a completed unit at a guaranteed price on an established financing system. More than 3,000 dealers and members of their staffs have been schooled by the Guild for its representatives throughout the United States. These representatives are empowered to suggest architects, qualified contractors, materials, sites, and assist on financing problems.

While the organization of the Guild is not of itself sufficient to start a housing boom, the experts agree that it is a step forward in the direction of purging the building industry of some of the troubles that have kept it from taking advantage of such opportunities as a sharp housing shortage, improved products, easy financing, enormous needs for repairing, low-cost housing demands, and Federal assistance.

* * *

Building Boom

That 2,600,000 persons were born in the United States in 1921, the peak year for births, is accepted by building statiticians as predictive of a great home building boom over the next 10 years. For many of these people are expected to marry and settle down in places of their own.

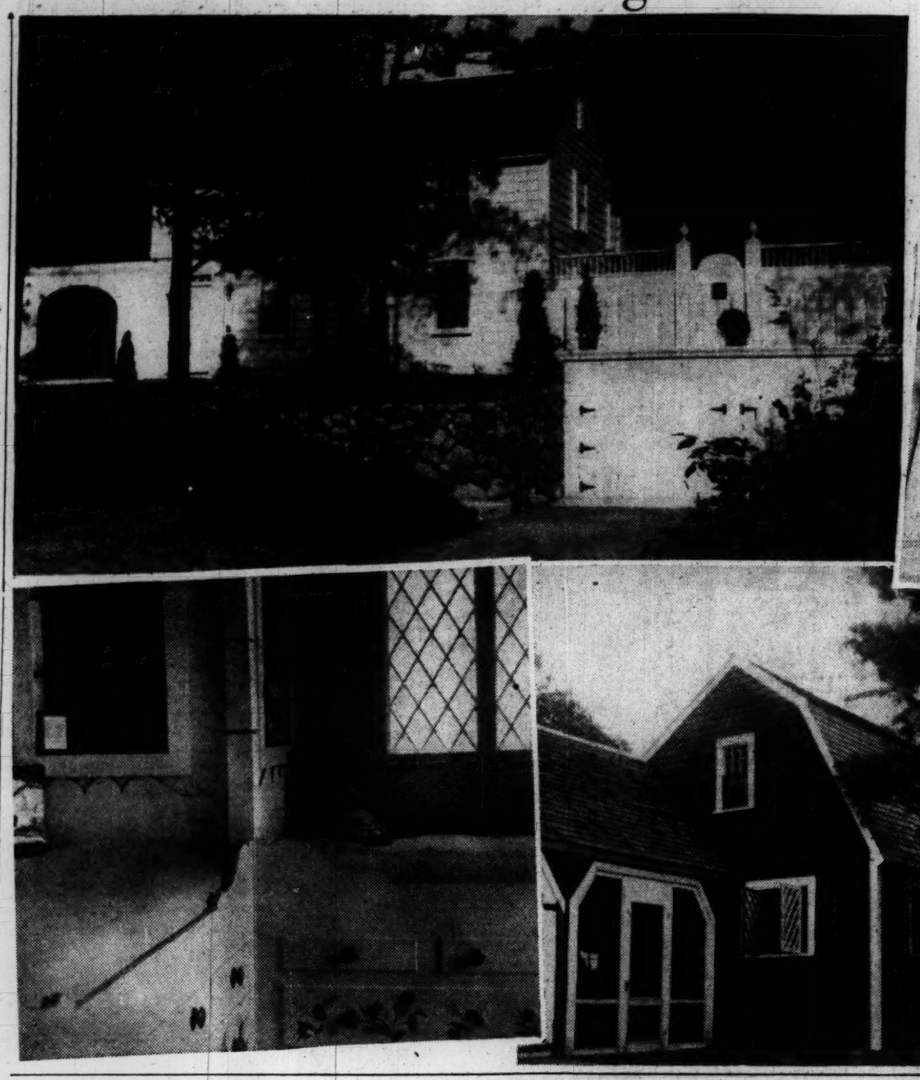
Because of this situation, Arthur M. Weimer, professor of Real Estate at Indiana University, believes that the demands for homes and apartments should be the greatest in the Nation's history during the ensuing decade.

On the other hand, the Professor declared in "The Review" of the Society of Residential Appraisers, families of today have fewer children than in the past. Hence, the demands will be "for smaller and more compact homes."

* * *

Correct Name

Recently this column used some pictures and a story on the works of Marcel Breuer of the Harvard School of Architecture and associate of Dr. Walter Gropius, internationally renowned architect. In view of the fact that the name Breuer will undoubtedly become one of the best known in field of modernism, we wish to correct the article's spelling of the name from Brueur to Breuer.



By a Staff Photographer

Upper left—Another home designed by Charles M. Willis of Lexington on Morrison Road, West, in Wakefield, has the usual Willis garden wall. Cost about $10,000.

Upper right—By projecting the garage slightly forward of the garden wall, Mr. Willis has obtained a terrace on top of the garage front, permitting entrance to the garden.

Lower left—An interesting bunk-room treatment obtained by Jerome B. Foster, Arlington architect, in one of his popular gambrel-roof homes in Winchester.

Lower right—Another gambrel-roof type home by Jerome B. Foster, located in Winchester. This type of roof gives more room upstairs without using dormers.

Open House Planned At Rockport Lodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 19—Rockport Lodge, vacation house for girls, will hold open house Sunday evening. There will be a concert by the Rockport Community Choral Society, under direction of Arthur B. Keene of Lynn, Mass.

Thousands of young women have spent their vacations during the last 30 years at this delightful home on Cape Ann, enjoying the best of accommodation, environment, and recreational facilities, which would, at many resorts, be beyond their means. Under direction of the Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs the Lodge is maintained especially for the small-salaried young woman, but what it offers is of highest quality.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 20		
12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WEEI** "Adventures in Science": interviews with Lord Rayleigh and Sir Richard Gregory, British physicists.

8:30 **WBZ** "If I Had the Chance": interviews with Graham McNamee; Ely Culbertson; Adela Rogers St. John; Jean Tennyson.

9:15 **WAAB** "Famous First Facts": interviews of "firsts" of various types.

10:00 **WNAC** "First Nighter" sketch: "A Shot in the Dark," a candid camera story.

10:00 **WBZ** "The Place of Radio in American Life," Neville Miller, newly elected head of the National Association of Broadcasters.

10:30 **WEEI** "Anti-Trust Laws—Their Past and Future," Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General.

10:30 **WAAB** "Curtain Time": drama, "Surrender Without Tears," story based on George Rogers Clark, who opened up Northwest Territory.

10:45 **WBZ** "The State of the Nation": interview with Gov. Phil La Follette of Wisconsin, by Jay Franklin.

11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Schumann's Quartet in A Major, by Prague Quartet; Beethoven's Sonata in G Minor, by Artur Schnabel, pianist, and Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Essex tennis; news	"Tune Types": vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"We were Young"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show		Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Tennis match	Dance Revue; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jimmie and Dick	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Sports comment	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Organ and piano duet
7:00	Baritone recital	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15	Polk Singers	"Music Is My Hobby"	Rose Marie, songs	"Laff Parade"	"Headlines"
7:30	Adult Education	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Boake Carter, news	"Trio Time": pop. music	"Let's Celebrate"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"Ghost of Benjamin Sweet"	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham; Frank Black's Orch.	"Musical Album"	Rock Haven's Orch.
8:15		Maurice Spitalny's Orch.		"Musical Album"	Tennis comment
8:30	St. Louis Blues	"If I Had the Chance": interviews; music		Piano and organ	"Down Memory Lane"
8:45	St. Louis Blues			Frank Ferneau's Orch.	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00	"Hollywood Showcase": Lud Gluskin and his orchestra; soloists	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. "Famous First Facts": interviews; music Robin Hood Dell concert, Eugene Ormandy, conductor	"Front Page Drama" "Piano Rambling" Shirley Winters, songs "Talk of the Town"
9:15		News dramatizations			
9:30		News dramatizations			
9:45					
10:00	Network program	"Place of Radio in American Life"	"First Nighter": dramatic sketch	"Curtain Time"	"Talk of the Town" Rock Haven's Orchestra
10:15	Barry Wood; orch.	"Ink Spots": quartet	Movie comment		
10:30	"Anti-Trust Laws"	"State of the Nation"	Sport comment	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45	"Viewpoints"				"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15	Henry Busse's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30	Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Pop Concert, Minneapolis Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45		Music As You Desire It		"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	'Morning Harmony'	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	R. Maxwell, tenor	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and home news
9:15	"Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	"Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club: popular soloists; orch.; news	"Variations": music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Herbert Lewis, songs
9:45	"Fiddler's Fancy"		"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Children's program	Breen and De Rose	Amanda Snow, songs	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15	Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	"Charioteers": quartet	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30	Hillbilly Singers	"The Child Grows Up"	Chautauqua Concert for Young People	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Hillbilly Singers	"Swing Serenade"		Commentator	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Oriental: music	Vaughan De Leath	Tenor recital	"Manhatters": orchestra	Song recital
11:15	"Ramblings": music	Radio City Four	Popular piano duo	"Manhatters": orchestra	"Jam Session": music
11:30	Junior Musical Comedy	"Our Barn": children's program	"Musical Tete-a-Tete" "Musical Tete-a-Tete"	U. S. Army Band U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries" "Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	"Columbia Concert Hall": Kreiner String Quartet	News; musicale; Dance Revue; stocks	Voice, violin and organ recital	News Service Agricultural talk	"Italian Airs" News; music
12:15					
12:30		National Farm and Home Hour	"Along Gypsy Trails" "Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
12:45	News Service			Italian music program	
1:00	Enoch Light's Or.	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Rhythmaires: orch.		Hillbilly duo	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Buffalo Presents"	Music; speaker	'Hum and Strum': songs	Canadian golf	"Radio Rangers"
1:45	"Buffalo Presents"	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	Voice and organ	Canadian golf	Short Story Editor
2:00	Davis Cup tennis	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	"Summertime Revue"	"Week-End Revue"
2:15	Davis Cup tennis	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Sports relay	"Week-End Revue"
2:30	Davis Cup tennis	Program for Italy: Larry Clinton's Orchestra	"Golden Melodies"	Sport reports	"Week-End Revue"
2:45	Davis Cup tennis		"Golden Melodies"	Sport reports	"It's Very Odd"
3:00	Davis Cup tennis	Rakov's Orchestra	"Rhythm and Rhyme": soloists; orchestra	Red Sox-Washington	Edna Carter, songs
3:15	Davis Cup tennis	Rakov's Orchestra		Red Sox-Washington	Sport reports
3:30	Davis Cup tennis	Ricardo's Orchestra	"Swingology": popular soloists; orchestra	Red Sox-Washington	Sport reports
3:45	Davis Cup tennis	Ricardo's Orchestra		Red Sox-Washington	Sport reports
4:00	"Danceapators"; or.	Club Matinee: variety	Stamp program	Red Sox-Washington	Jack Ward, soloist
4:15	"Danceapators"; or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Men of the West"	Red Sox-Washington	Sport relay
4:30	Network sports	Club Matinee: variety	Rollini Trio: orchestra	Red Sox-Washington	Sport relay
4:45	Network sports	Club Matinee: variety	"Judy and Lanny"	Red Sox-Washington	Sport reports
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Joe Green's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Joe Green's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Concert Hall"	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Kidoodlers: quartet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	"Sky Patrol": sketch	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00	News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Tennis report	Tennis résumé; news	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	"Across Table"	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Tango Time"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Organ recital
7:15	Mme. Sun Yat-sen	Message of Israel	Richard Himber's Orch.	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:00	"Exploring Music"	Message of Israel	Richard Himber's Orch.	Musical Album	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:30	Syncopation Piece	Jim's Question Bee	"Sports of the Week"	Musical Album	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	Syncopation Piece	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Charioteers": quartet	Charles Perry's Orch.
8:00	Saturday Night Swing Club	From Budapest: Hungarian orch.; violinist	"Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten": comedy	"Bands Across the Sea" "Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim" Travel talk
8:15					
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.; sketch; soloists	"By the Grace of Dishwater": comedy	National High School Orchestra concert	"Jazz Nocturne" "Jazz Nocturne"	Dance music Dance music
8:45					
9:00	"Professor Quiz"; questions; answers "Rhythm Rendezvous"; orchestra	National Barn Dance. Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"	"America Dances"; relays from Hollywood, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York	"Symphonic Strings" "Symphonic Strings" Chicagoland Music Festival: high school band;	"Music from Germany" "Music from Germany" Dance orchestra Dance orchestra
9:15					
9:30					
9:45					
10:00	Your Hit Parade: vocalists; quartet; orchestra	Jacques Renard's Orchestra Al Roth's Orchestra	"The Cricketa": music and sound effects Al Donahue's Orchestra	Chicago City Opera Orchestra "Impressions": orchestra; vocalist	"Jam Session": music Ivan Frank's Orchestra Ivan Frank's Orchestra "The Monitor News"
10:15					
10:30		Al Roth's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra		
10:45	Del Casino, songs				
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
11:15	J. Long's Orch.	William Farmer's Orch.	Weather Service	Picture premiere	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
11:30	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Picture premiere	Dance music
11:45		Horace Heidt's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	Dance music

Sunday's Features

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), Blaisdell Woodwind Ensemble.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Madrigal Singers; Yella Pessl, harpsichordist.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Hall chamber concert; Perole String Quartet; soloists.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling"; "Europe's New Tension," William L. Shirer, from Prague.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold"; readings, David Ross; music.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key"; Todor Mazaroff, Bulgarian tenor; Clifton Fadiman; Franklin P. Adams; Doris Doe; Cesare Sodero and Cesare Sodero, Jr.; Larry Clinton's Orchestra; symphony orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Howard Barlow conductor.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra; Albert Stoessel, conductor; string trio.

3:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Federal Theater operetta.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Horse and Buggy Days"; variety program with Freddie Weper, conductor.

4:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Farmer Takes the Mike"; interviews.

4:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), CBC Singers, from Toronto.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The World Is Yours"; "Langley Medal," dramatisation.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; dramatic sketch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

6:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "WLW Summer Concert Orchestra.

6:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform"; "Is Success Possible Today?" Raymond Moley, James W. Hook, and others.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Popular Classics"; orchestra; soloist.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Hobby Lobby" with Dave Elman.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbett.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Edward Arnold; Stroud Twins; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy.

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What's Going On in the Arts

"Gateway"

"Gateway," which heads the new bill at the Keith Memorial Theater, is a rather foolish fable about a colleen (Arleen Whelan), one of the less bright fictional heroines, who is rescued from deportation at Ellis Island through an impossible combination of circumstances in which a foreign correspondent (Don Ameche) plays a prominent part.

Neither of the stars has much to thank the producers for. The picture is a hodge-podge of irrelevant matters, loosely tied together, and the character drawing is hardly noticeable. There is a good deal of free advertising for the United States Immigration Department, and some cautious intimations that neither European dictatorships nor subversive activities in America meet with the full approval of Twentieth Century-Fox.

Just why this heroine should ever have thought she wanted to marry the character presented as her fiancé (Lyle Talbot) would be apparent only to a person like the heroine herself; but if she hadn't the world would have been deprived of the picture. So she came to America, only to be held at Ellis Island because the fiancé didn't like the publicity resulting from an entirely innocent incident on the ship. Well, there's a gangster (Gilbert Roland) and a famous divorcée (Binnie Barnes), and Gregory Ratoff and Raymond Walburn contribute some of their comedy, and anyhow it all comes out right in the end.

Miss Whelan, a newly made star, is hard to estimate on the basis of this vehicle. Although she has an Irish name, her Irish accent is singularly inauthentic. Her acting does not come off, but that could easily be the fault of the part—there really isn't anything to act. Mr. Ameche adds no new laurels to his crown, either, possibly for the same reason.

The other picture on the bill, "Army Girl," is also patriotic, celebrating the virtues of the United States cavalry, which now, it seems, must make way for the light tank. Preston Foster is the officer delegated to prove the superiority of the tank, and Madge Evans is the colonel's daughter who wins him to married life. The assisting cast includes James Gleason, Ruth Donnelly, H. B. Warner, Ralph Morgan, Neil Hamilton, Heather Angel and Billy Gilbert.

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you're one of those people who like to do things in minimum time with like effort, then let us lead you to a new gadget that you'll probably want to add to your dressing table appointments—with an extra one for your hand bag! The item, to get to the point at once, is nothing less than a "Brushkomb." Which means exactly what it says . . . it's a brush and a comb; and all at the same time. Oh, we know you're immediately thinking about some kind of gadget that you use on one side for the comb, and the other for the brush . . . but you're all wrong. For this is a brush and a comb that are right close together. So close, in fact, that at first glance you'd say they were one piece. But they aren't . . . they'll even separate for washing purposes.

And it's a most efficient article . . . for the simultaneous action of both the brush and the comb at the same time has a way of ridding your hair of dust, for you see the teeth of the comb separate the hair, thus enabling the bristles to get right down to business. The device is somewhat, though but slightly, larger than the regular pocket comb, and comes in a non-inflammable case, which matches the comb and brush back. This little intimate friend costs $3.50 at Jordan Marsh's.

* * *

Suede Kut-Ups For a Rainy Day

You who like nothing better than a rainy day and a needle and thread will be happy . . . down on the floor with a pattern (or at least an idea!) and some of Filene's "Kut-Ups." Suede being what it is in the fashion world (way up, at the moment, in esteem), "Kut-Ups" have been wrapped up in cellophane . . . all ready for any ideas you may wish to incorporate. They're genuine suede skins . . . and cost $2.25 per. And one lone skin goes quite a way. That is, we think it does. A pair of gloves can be made out of only half a skin, which leaves you with a balance for another idea. A suede cap, for instance. Or a small suede purse. You can even go so far as to waggle yourself a suede sport skirt out of three skins. Which means that it has cost you but $6.75 . . . and just try and buy yourself one, all made up, for anywhere near that figure! You can top it with a suede jacket that only eats up something like two skins if you'll take short sleeves . . . slightly more if you insist on long ones. And you can make yourself a belt, just the way you want it, and not the way some manufacturer says you must have it . . . a card case; in fact the things you can make up are endless. Just to show you what can be done, there's a showing of a few of the suede items in the Handbag Shop. Right on the street floor.

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Food

(Continued from Page 9)

cents for a basket of two dozen. Cape Cod beach plums are making their appearance at fruit stalls this week. They make excellent preserves. Also making their first appearance this week are Moore's early grapes which resemble Concords. They can be had three pounds for a quarter. Maine cranberries are on the market, selling at 25 cents a quart and should go well with the Sunday dinner of chicken or turkey.

Variety of Fruit

Native Gravenstein apples are priced at three or four pounds for a quarter in Faneuil Hall, but at chain stores they can be had for from 12 to 15 cents for four pounds. The price depends upon size and quality. Juicy nectarines are on sale at about 40 cents a dozen. Persian melons are priced at from 50 cents to $1.00; honey dews at from 40 to 60 cents; and casabas at 45 to 75 cents. Boxes of blueberries are selling generally for 25 cents, but particularly attractive and sorted boxes are priced at 35 cents.

Spinach, which for some weeks has been a stranger to the markets because of heat and humidity, is returning. Native spinach priced at 45 and 50 cents a peck was seen at Faneuil Hall this week. Yellow corn from Concord, Mass., is selling at 40 or 50 cents for a dozen ears.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day	446,610
1938 vol. to date	168,527,413
1937 vol. to date	261,043,670

Leading Stocks Rise Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Stocks pushed into a rally of fractions to around 3 points in today's late market dealings after a morning of indifferent shuffling over a somewhat ragged area.

Tire company issues held much of the forenoon's buying play but, in the fourth hour, rails steamed to the front along with steels, motors, mail orders, coppers and specialties.

Activity picked up a bit on the belated advance, but it was still far from pressing the ticker tape. The pace slowed appreciably near the final period and top marks were shaded in many cases. Transactions were approximately 800,000 shares.

The forward swing followed word the Association of American Railroads would have an "important" announcement to make at Washington later in the day. Wall Street jumped at the conclusion this would be bullish. Also advices from Europe that the Czech Government and the Sudeten Germans were near a compromise tended to brighten trading spirits.

Prominent on the move were shares of Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, Allis Chalmers and General Electric.

American Tobacco "B," National Dairy and Armstrong Cork were among the few losers.

Bonds rested on a steady foundation today, but most price movements were narrow and trading inactive.

Inactive liens supplied most of the changes running beyond fractional limits. New York City traction issues extended the previous day's gains by 1 to around 5 points, and Mobile & Ohio bonds advanced sharply on reports of early action to fulfill merger plans of M. & O. and Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad.

Other loans fractions to around 2 points higher in the late trading included Southern Railway 6s and 6½s, Wheeling & Lake Erie 4s (D), and St. Louis Southwestern 5s.

Rail loans generally showed rallying tendencies near the final hour.

Some U. S. Governments edged ahead a little in the late dealings, although the range remained mixed.

Foreign bonds were irregular with losses in Polish and some South American obligations.

Freight Carloadings Up 0.9 P. C. in Week; 23.8 P. C. Below '37

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 589,561 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 13.

This was an increase of 5,511 cars, or 0.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 184,221, or 23.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 314,596, or 34.8 per cent, compared with 1930.

Freight carloadings bettered the normal seasonal upswing by a slight margin. Principal factor in the improvement was the sharp rise in industrial shipments, measured by the miscellaneous freight classification.

Grain movement subsided further, although remaining well above the comparable level last year.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk	Last Wk	Yr Ago
Miscel freight	230,917	6,212	†77,384
Less-than-carlot merchandise	148,536	†707	†18,146
Coal	91,517	590	†24,804
Grain & grain prods	47,896	†3,623	4,914
Livestock	11,945	669	†2,634
Forest products	29,724	829	†11,025
Ore	24,798	1,800	†49,690
Coke	4,228	†259	†5,448

† Decrease

Demand for Gold Continues in London

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Steady demand for gold in the open market today absorbed metal to the amount of £1,257,000 (about $6,285,000) at a price of 142 shillings 6½ pence an ounce, an increase of a penny over yesterday's quotation.

This was taken by observers to indicate tension over continental Europe's political situation was only slightly relaxed and that hoarders were still putting funds into gold for safety.

At the time of the fixing of the gold price, the dollar was $4.88 to the British pound. In terms of the dollar, the London gold price was equivalent to $34.78 an ounce, unchanged from Thursday.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The end of the account period today tempered trading in the stock market and price movements were narrow. International shares were generally above parity levels. Kaffirs showed a firmer undertone. Coppers were about unchanged and rubbers moved evenly. Oils were steady. Domestic rails were quietly lower while closing of short commitments assisted the industrial section. British funds were about unchanged.

Paris: The Bourse closed generally heavy today. Rentes finished up 50 centimes to down 285. Bank of France, however, gained 140 francs. Royal Dutch added 20 francs and Suez Canal 30.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 1d. higher today in a quiet market. Light hedge selling was taken by locals influenced by firmness at Alexandria. Export trade in cotton textiles at Manchester remained disappointing.

Declares $13.50 Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Christiana Securities Co., which holds large blocks of E. I. du Pont and General Motors common stock, and which has as officers, directors, and chief stockholders members of the du Pont family, declared a dividend of $13.50. On the total common stock the disbursement amounts to $2,025,000. Last March 15, a dividend of $8.25 was declared, totaling $1,237,500. In 1937, $17,970,000 dividends were paid on the stock.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	51⅞	51½	51⅞	Aug17
119⅞	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Stl (2)	3	40	39¾	39¾	Aug12
12¾	6½	Adams Exp (.10e)	3	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
23	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	3	20½	20½	20½	Aug13
29½	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ½
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	13	62	60½	61½	+1¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug17
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
1½	⅞	Allegheny Corp	6	1	1	1	Aug17
17⅜	5½	Allegheny pf xw	4	9¾	9	9	— ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Allegheny pf $30 ww	12	12¼	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Allegheny pf $40 ww	2	10	9	9	
17½	7¾	Allegheny pr pf	1	12	12	12	+1
18	17⅜	Alleg-Lud Steel	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	Aug17
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	179½	178	179½	+1½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug10
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅛e)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
12	4½	Allied Strs	46	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¾
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	21	49⅞	48¾	49¾	+1½
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¾	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug18
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	72	72	72	+1⅜
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2½e)	1	79	79	79	+1½
22½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	3	18¾	18	18⅜	+ ½
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	100¼	99	100¼	+1⅝
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	168⅜	168⅜	168⅜	+ ⅞
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	8	27	25¾	27	+1⅜
53	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	2	44	43½	43¾	+ ¼
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	18	20¾	19⅜	20	+ ⅜
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Aug18
16	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	+ ⅞
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
14¾	9	Am Comi Alco	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	10½	10½	10½	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tilinz	10	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am European		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 4
3¼	2¼	Am & For Power	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
20⅝	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	Aug13
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
12¾	5⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	6	9	9	9	+ ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Aug18
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
17	12	Am Hide & L pf		23½	23½	23½	Aug18
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ¾
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug17
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	3	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
24⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	15	21⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	61½	61½	61½	+1
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met		4¾	4¼	4⅜	Aug15
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅞
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112½	112½	112½	Jul 20
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	8	5¼	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)	1	34	34	34	— ¼
37⅜	16¼	Am P & L$5pf(1⅞k)	1	30	30	30	
17	9	Am Rad & St S	63	15⅜	14¾	15	+ ½
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	27	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	1	78	78	78	+1
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	
15⅞	7⅛	Am Seating	2	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¾
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	45	48½	46	47½	+1½
136	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	134	131¾	131¾	Aug12
55¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	6	56	55¾	56	+ ¼
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	33	28⅜	26½	27⅞	+ ⅞
11⅞	6½	Am Stores	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Aug17
14	12	Am Stove	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug13
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	1	24	24	24	— ¼
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	103⅛	103	103	— ⅞
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	141⅜	140⅞	141⅛	+ ⅝
88⅜	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	84½	84⅛	84½	
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	86¾	86	86	—1
143½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143½	143½	143½	Aug12
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	7	7	7	— ¼
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	12	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Aug10
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	19	29½	39½	39½	
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	19	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	97	34⅞	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅞
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	42½	42½	42½	+1
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	4	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¾
19	10	Andes Copper	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Aug18
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
31½	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	1	30	30	30	Aug16
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug17
7	3⅞	Arm Ill pf	15	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	50	50	50	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	16	41½	40	41	—1¼
11	2½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug17
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	4	5½	5½	5½	Aug18
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	10	9⅝	10	— ⅜
75	62	Assd O Gd 1 pf (6)	2	75	75	75	Aug 9
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5⅜k)	3	70	70	70	Aug18
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	35	35	35	Aug12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	54	37⅜	35¼	36½	+1
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	7	55¾	54	55	
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	10	22¼	21	21	+ ½
8¾	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	6	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf		11	11	11	— ¾
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	*3	23¾	23½	23⅜	+ ½
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108	108	108	— ½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	Aug16
58	36	Atlas Powder(1½e)	1	53	53	53	Aug18
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	4	6⅜	6¼	6¾	Aug12
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug15
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
B							
11⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	45	9⅜	9	9½	+ ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	50	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	9	9½	9	9	+ ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
23⅜	12⅛	Barker Asphalt	5	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅞
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	2	11	10½	11	
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	38	18⅜	17½	18	+ ¼
17¼	9	Bavuk Cigar (.56⅜e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug11
9	5¾	Belding Hem (½e)		8	8	8	Aug16
33	75⅛	Belk N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun28
23¾	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	125	23½	22	22¾	+ ⅝
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	18	18	18	
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	1	46	46	46	+1¼
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	61	57¾	55½	56⅝	+1½
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	98	98	98	— ¾
29⅜	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	9	23½	23½	23½	Aug15
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	3	19	18¾	18¾	+ ¾
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	12	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	12	26⅜	25¾	26¼	+ ⅜
30⅜	15¾	Bohn Al & Brass	2	27	26¼	27	+1¾
14¼	9	Bond Strs	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Aug11
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	18	17	16½	17	+ ½
33¼	16½	Borg-Warner	31	32¾	31⅝	32½	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	23¾	23¼	23⅜	Aug16
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	17	11⅜	10¾	11¼	+ ½
35½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	65	34¼	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅜
38½	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	1	38½	38½	38½	
40¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug17
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8½	8½	8½	Aug18
13⅜	5⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	10¾	10½	10⅝	
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	4	32¾	32	32	— ⅝
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	17	17	17	+ ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	Aug12
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅝
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	11¼	11	11	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
5½	3	Budd Wheel	18	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	Aug18
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	2	20½	20½	20½	Aug17
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	16	34	33½	33¾	+ ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	8	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
22¾	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Aug18
11	5⅝	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	3	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	Aug15
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Aug18
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Aug18
C							
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Aug10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
18¾	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	7	17¾	16¾	17¾	+1¼
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	25	19½	18⅝	18¾	+ ½
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	15	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ½
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	49	40	40	Aug13
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	Aug16
18¾	12⅜	Carriers&Gen (.16e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	92	91	91	+1
58	29⅜	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	9	49½	48¼	49½	+ ½
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)		105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
25¼	9	Celanese Corp	65	24¼	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Aug18
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	5	23½	22⅛	22½	— ½
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	5	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
14	7	Cent RR NJ	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Aug15
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	8	44	42½	43½	+ ½
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	32	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ½
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	3	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	11⅜	1 1⅝	11⅜	+ ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	25	30⅞	29⅜	30½	+1
80	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	4	39	39	39	
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug18
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug18
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug15
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	12	½	¼	½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	14	14	14	+ ⅜
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Aug18
16⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	4	14½	13¾	14½	+ ⅜
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36	36	36	— ½
44	37¾	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Aug16
1¾	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	Aug11
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug17
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2	2	2	Aug17
12⅞	6	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Aug12
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	2	9⅞	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
75½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	294	73½	71½	72⅝	+1½

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Aug17
8½	2	City Stores	2	4¼	4½	4¼	
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	22	21½	22	Aug13
28⅜	15¼	Clev Cinph Br (½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Aug18
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	1	39	38¾	39	
26¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	6	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅛
142⅝	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	4	136¾	135¼	136¾	Aug16
60	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Aug15
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	10	12	11¾	12	
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	94	94	94	Aug17
87⅞	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	17	35	34	35	+1⅞
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	4	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ¾
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	6	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
9⅜	5½	Col Gas & El	24	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	64½	64½	64½	— ⅜
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	9	13¾	13¾	13¾	Aug16
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32⅜	32½	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90½	90½	90½	Aug18
50	23	Comi Credit (4)	14	47⅞	46¾	47⅝	+1½
107½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+1⅞
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	15	53¾	51½	53	+1
107	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Aug15
12¾	5⅞	Comi Solvents	34	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
2	1	Com'with & South	38	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
28	22¼	Com'with Ed (1¼)	21	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
9½	3½	Conde Nast	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17½	11	Distil Cp-Seag (1e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
76⅛	65⅛	Dist C-S pf xw (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	Aug17
17	12½	Dixie-Vortex	1	12½	12½	12½	Aug18
24	12	Doehler Die Cast	11	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
34⅞	27⅛	Dome Mines (1½e)	11	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	17	Dominion Stores	3	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	Aug11
54½	31	Douglas Aircraft	22	48	46¾	48	+ ⅞
140⅛	87⅞	Dow Chem (2¼e)	1	132	132	132	—1
24¼	15	Dresser Mfg A(1½g)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jul 25
14	6½	Dresser Mfg B	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Aug13
4⅞	1¾	Dunhill Int	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Aug18
11	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	11	11	11	Aug10
133¾	90½	du Pont de N (1¾e)	26	133	128¾	130½	+1¼
137	130⅜	du Pont deb (6)	2	134	134	134	
117½	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	4	117½	117½	117½	Aug 4
E							
7⅛	3¼	Eastern Roll Mill	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
181	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	4	174	172	174	+1
21⅞	10½	Eaton Mfg	3	20½	20¼	20½	— ¼
5⅜	2	Ettingon Schild	4	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
6	2¼	El & Mus Ind (.10g)	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Aug16
28½	13¼	El Auto Lite (¼e)	49	27¼	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Elec Boat(.60g)	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
13¾	6½	El Power & Lt	32	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
41¾	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
45½	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
31¼	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Aug16
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Aug16
2⅞	1⅜	Elk Horn Coal pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
26	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	2	24½	24¼	24¼	
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Commerce and Finance

Hull Indicates His Opposition Unchanged Toward Wheat Subsidy

Business and Industry

Alien Speculators To Be Expelled By The French Police

PARIS (AP)—The French Government, fighting back at attacks on the franc, has ordered the expulsion of a number of foreigners conducting a "black bourse," or undercover operations in foreign exchange.

The number and nationality of the foreigners ordered out of the country were not announced.

Officials said, however, that police and the Surete Nationale had gathered evidence against 18 small private exchange offices whose directors were ordered to explain their activities before judicial committees.

This action followed upon an appeal by Premier Edouard Daladier to the nation to give renewed support to the Government in the face of "international difficulties and attacks on the franc."

The Premier prior to the sudden police action issued a statement telling Frenchmen that war tension reports were exaggerated, but at the same time he warned that the nation's economic belt must be tightened as a defense measure.

"Due to international difficulties, the importance of which, moreover, had been exaggerated, alarm has risen in most nations of Europe concerning the future of different currencies," M. Daladier said.

The statement did not mention specifically Germany's war maneuvers—one main source of the "exaggeration" which he deplored.

But informed quarters asserted maneuvers of such size, including reserves for the first time since the World War, must be considered either as Nazi bluff or as a real threat against Czechoslovakia.

M. Daladier's remark concerning the exaggeration of tension, it was said, would not have been made if he were convinced Germany meant business. Therefore the reference was considered the Premier's way of telling the nation he believed the maneuvers were only German bluff.

Bank of America To Try a Modified Capital Loans Plan

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Bank of America has turned out something new in banking—modified capital loans.

The new loans take two general forms:

1. "Long term" or five-year amortized loans, and
2. "Accounts receivable" financing.

The first is designed to bridge the gap between ordinary short term loans advanced to commercial and industrial borrowers, and the permanent capital employed by corporations and private businesses of other forms.

The second marks the first entrance, so far as is known, of banks into a field formerly dominated by finance companies and private lenders.

Both are designed not only to expand banking services to customers, but to provide new employment for funds accumulated through growing deposits. Banks have been forced to place increasing blocks of surplus funds in Government securities in the last few years. The meager return on such investments has forced banks to look around for new uses for money to bring up the average return.

A. P. Giannini, Chairman, said the plans are expansions of loans formerly made to the maximum allowed under Government regulations.

The bank is the fourth largest in the United States.

Tool and Equipment Firms Show Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A contra-seasonal improvement in orders and inquiries received by a number of major companies in the machinery and equipment industry has occurred the past few weeks. While executives of the firms concerned are reluctant to commit themselves as to permanence of the upswing, they feel that if the trend continues for the next month or so, it may indicate a turning point for the nation's heavy industries as a whole.

Trade reports indicate that several industrial interests who have been out of the tool market for some time are placing a few orders, though not in large volume as yet. However, automobile manufacturers may order more machine tools as production of new models gets under way.

Meanwhile government orders for navy yards, etc., continue to help sustain sales volume. Aviation manufacturers also have been steady customers, though at present individual contracts placed are not large.

British Columbia Moves to Control Public Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia is moving now to take control of the operations of its great public utilities. A public utility act, setting up a commission to fix prices on electricity, coal, oil, gasoline, and other products, is being drafted by experts of the provincial Government for introduction in the legislature in October. It will go into effect early in 1939.

Meanwhile the Government has taken legal control of prices chargeable on coal and oil products of all sorts, but is moving slowly in this project. No prices have been set yet and none will be set for some time.

It is believed the present coal and petroleum legislation will be merged with the public utility act, so that the public utility commission can control all of these things.

A report by a royal commission which investigated coal, oil, and gasoline prices, has led the public to expect drastic reductions by Government regulation, but the officials appointed to administer these industries do not share the views of the commission.

There is little possibility of the Government ordering the price reductions suggested by the commission. The socialist opposition in the legislature is demanding that the commission's report be implemented, but the Government regards this as impossible.

Bond Maturities Total $20,310,500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Corporate bond maturities during September will total $20,310,500, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York.

The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 47, of which three amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

September 1:	
So. Calif. Ed. Co. Serial 2½s	$2,000,000
So. Ry. East Tenn. Reorg. 5s	4,500,000
So. Ry. Co. M'ble & O. Col. 4s	7,346,000

August maturities amounted to $15,752,200, and the 63 issues and portions of issues falling due in October total $26,800,500.

Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor's Trade Volume at Five-Year High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Import-export trade through Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor last year set a five-year record and strengthened the port's position as the second greatest in volume in the United States, according to figures just compiled by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Total value of imports and exports was $194,704,373, about $43,000,000 more than the 1936 calendar year. Exports totaled 5,506,211 tons valued at $110,311,186, compared with 4,127,426 tons valued at $78,811,999 in 1936. Petroleum products led the list to rank the business next to that of New York.

Imports totaled 1,106,305 tons and $84,393,187 in value, as compared with 860,928 tons and a value of $69,206,295 in the year before.

Japan was the largest purchaser of Los Angeles-shipped products, as shown in the 64-page printed bulletin, with more than $43,000,000 worth of merchandise being cleared from the port docks for Japan.

This was a larger total than the next nine leading countries combined: England, Philippine Islands, West Indies, Germany, Canada (by water), China, Australia, India, and Chile.

The Straits Settlements of the East Indies shipped the largest amount of manufactured and raw products into the harbor—$25,000,000 in merchandise led by raw rubber.

Exports were sent to 85 countries, while imports were received from 78.

Growth of the combined harbor is shown by the increase of exports from $748,788 in 1915, and of imports from $3,422,685 in that year.

Pacific Mills' Net Loss For Half Year $2,246,963

Pacific Mills reported for six months ended July 2, 1938, net loss of $2,246,963 after all charges, including six months' depreciation of $631,458 and inventory adjustment of $391,000. This compares with a net profit for the six months ended July 3, 1937, of $1,097,537 after all charges, reserves and taxes except Federal surtax on profits earned in the current year not distributed but including full six months' depreciation of $619,826, and inventory adjustment of $325,000.

Net sales for the six months' period were $16,003,811 compared with $28,865,968 in the first half of 1937.

As of July 2, 1938, company's balance sheet shows total current assets of $17,089,148 including cash of $2,810,450. Current liabilities were $7,433,486, leaving net working capital of $9,655,662 compared with $14,296,293 at the end of the first half year of 1937.

New Life Insurance Off 28 P. C. in July

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance for the month of July was 28.9 per cent less than the corresponding month of 1937, while the total for the first seven months of the year was 23.5 per cent under the same period last year, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The Association's report summarizes the new paid-for business of 40 companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

The July total was $528,452,000, against $743,716,000 in the same month last year. The total for the seven months was $4,213,221,000, compared with $5,504,983,000 in the 1937 corresponding period.

July Cement Production 5.4 P. C. Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Portland cement production in July totaled 10,967,000 barrels, off 5.4 per cent from July last year, the Bureau of Mines reported. Shipments from mills in July were 10,163,000 barrels off 16.9 per cent from last year, and stocks on hand at end of the month were 23,271,000 barrels, off 0.4 per cent.

The 160 Portland cement plants covered in the estimate operated at 50.2 per cent capacity in July, against 49.8 per cent in June and 53.1 per cent in July, 1937.

Hull Is Opposed As Ever to Wheat Export Subsidy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Hull, questioned about the Agriculture Department's proposal to subsidize the export of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, indicated that he was as opposed as ever to the idea of an export subsidy.

He referred inquirers to his speeches made over a period of many years. He told them he would let them know if any material change occurred in his ideas.

His speeches, from the time he entered the House of Representatives, through his years in the Senate and finally in the State Department, include many expressions of opposition to the export subsidy policy.

Possible Clash

The capital speculated, therefore, that Mr. Hull and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace might clash over the export subsidy project. Some experts said, however, that Mr. Wallace might be able to obviate the clash by reducing the amount of the subsidy so that it would not interfere substantially with Mr. Hull's program of eliminating artificial trade barriers—or by reaching an agreement with other agricultural exporting nations so that all would apply a subsidy and none would regard it as grounds for retaliatory trade measures.

In the House of Representatives in 1919, Mr. Hull declared:

"Another class of commercial practices and methods which has been the source of much unfairness and the cause of much retaliation and consequent ill-feeling, relates to subsidies, bonuses, drawbacks, rebates, etc. These policies are generally utilized for the encouragement of export business."

Speeches of the same tenor were made in the Senate when Mr. Hull represented Tennessee in that body.

On May 2, 1935, speaking as Secretary of State before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, he declared:

"I have had presented to me time and again schemes for expanding our exports of our agricultural products by means of preferential arrangements, dumping devices and other measures which involve serious complications of our general trade relations."

Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre said in July, during a speech at the University of Virginia:

"The illusory remedy of export subsidies would be foredoomed to failure from the very outset. Once we embark in a wholesale way upon export subsidies we are drifting down a perilous current. . . ."

Hits Trade Practices

Secretary Hull came out against certain other trade practices when he rejected Germany's offer of a trade arrangement, making clear that his rejection applied as long as that country continued her system of bilateral barter and so-called "aski" marks. The offer had been made in a speech by German Secretary of State for Economics, Rudolf Brinckmann.

Mr. Hull declared Germany's system was diametrically contrary to the principles upon which he was making his trade agreements, and resulted in less rather than in more trade. He said, however, that no one would be more pleased than he if a sound basis could be found for the rehabilitation of the trade which in years past had been so beneficial to both countries.

TVA Extends Time On Knoxville Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Holders of the 5 per cent bonds of the Tennessee Public Service Co., have been notified in a letter from Harcourt A. Morgan, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, that the TVA has extended to Aug. 30 the limit for depositing bonds under its joint purchase plan with the City of Knoxville.

It had previously been announced that on the Aug. 13 deadline only 63 per cent of the required 80 per cent of the bonds had been deposited. The TVA has offered to pay 97½ for all outstanding bonds of the $7,000,000 issue. Should the required 80 per cent not be deposited with Guaranty Trust Co., by Aug. 30, Mr. Morgan warned "the value of the bonds may be seriously affected," pointing out that the City of Knoxville is "proceeding rapidly with the construction of its municipal electric distribution system."

Tennessee Coal Mines Recall Workers in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Tenn.—Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad has posted official notice calling approximately 2,000 red ore miners back to work at four of its mines where production has been suspended since June 25.

At the same time Republic Steel Corp. announced night turns were being added at Raimund ore mine and Sayreton coal mines to increase production of raw materials for the gulf steel division at Gadsden.

An estimated 5,500 to 6,000 men will have been recalled in the district by the end of August.

Pullman Standard Car Co. will start production next week on Southern Railway's freight-car order, thus affording employment for an additional 700 men.

Southern mills report steady and slowly increasing demand for most of the district's major steel products.

Exchange Seat Off $5,000

NEW YORK (AP) — Arrangements have been made for transfer of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange for $80,000, a decline of $5,000 from the last transaction which represented the year's high of $85,000. This compared with a low for the year—and the lowest since 1918—of $51,000 for memberships on the exchange.

Retail Trade Horizon Seen Broadening as Autumn Nears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It now seems quite possible that the total retail sales for all of 1938 will reach up to at least the level of 1936 and perhaps come very close to the 1937 mark of $39,930,000,000, which was about 20 per cent under the record 1929 mark after giving consideration to present rising tendencies as in contrast with the decided downswing in retail sales during the last four months of 1937, according to Fitch Investors Service.

Both top-ranking mail-order concerns have done a splendid job of working off inventories, continues the service, with Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., having accomplished a reduction of 11.5 per cent during 1937, while Sears, Roebuck & Co. is understood to have cut down total inventories by a considerably wider margin during the first half of 1938. Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the 24 weeks from Jan. 31 to July 16 showed a decrease of 11.9 per cent, which was accounted for in important degree by lower prices, the fall and winter catalogue, which went to some 7,000,000 customers, showing an average decline from a year ago of 8.4 per cent, whereas the spring and summer catalogue mailed out early last winter showed a drop of 6.2 per cent.

Montgomery Ward price changes have been about the same as those of its larger competitor, but sales volume has held up in relatively better fashion, the decline for the first half of the current fiscal year being 6.5 per cent. Both of these companies should do extremely well in the event of general business revival this fall, and, in which event, total sales volume for all of 1938 should just about duplicate the 1937 marks.

Taxation Big Problem

Chain store taxation is now the most vexing problem confronting the leading systems, particularly those in the grocery field where profit margins are narrowest.

But with recent setbacks in several of the more populous states, it would seem that the clamor for such taxation is abating, which lessens the chances for drastic anti-chain store legislation such as introduced at the last session of Congress by Representative Wright Patman. Such a measure is likely to be put forth in the next Congress, but possible passage is not considered a really serious threat.

Retail trade horizons have broadened perceptibly just within the past two months. Sales improvement has been nation-wide and the upturn which became apparent in June was strengthened in July. Prospects for retailers as a whole in the coming months appear largely favorable although dependent on such basic factors as industrial activity and pay rolls.

Thus far in 1938 retail sales volume has held up best in the rural areas but if, as expected, general business revival takes definite form this Fall, it is likely that the greatest portion of sales expansion will be encountered by urban stores. Based on past performance the leading mail order concerns register the most volatile swings in sales volume, and will probably show the most substantial sales gains incident to the anticipated speeding up of trade and industry this Fall, with the department stores and variey chains following as named.

Once it is clearly apparent that the economic pendulum is again swinging upward, retail trade should spurt forward quite briskly with the improvement extending to all subdivisions, for not only will retailers feel the favorable influence of increased consumer purchasing power but the brightened business outlook will encourage freer spending by those who, right along, have had ample funds but were not in the mood to buy anything aside from strict essentials.

Over the near-term it is almost a certainty that buying will be concentrated mainly on more or less staple merchandise where profit margins are slim, but if economic betterment should be sustained through 1939, the heavier or "luxury" items should come into increasing demand, to the benefit of store profits.

One of the most encouraging factors in the current outlook is that inventories of the larger retail organizations have been reduced 10 per cent to 12 per cent from a year ago, which clears the way to replacement purchases of merchandise on a most attractive price basis. Most of the more important retail distributors have raised their Fall buying budgets by about 10 per cent, or to approximately the same level as in 1937.

The retail price level of merchandise is always a prime factor in the volume of sales, and as the present tendency of prices is to rise there should be beneficial effect upon dollar sales totals from this point forward.

Demand for Homewares

A significant feature of the recent upturn in retail volume has been the steady strengthening of demand for homewares, with dealers so encouraged by results of August sales that they now expect the month of September to be better than a year ago by perhaps as much as 5 per cent.

Apparel sales also are pushing upward at a rate that promises to soon exceed the 1937 level, working, of course, on the assumption that business will be better this fall. Expectations of expanding retail demand through the months directly ahead are based largely on the favorable influence to be exercised by the $5,000,000,000 federal spending program, and the fact that retail sales started to recede in September of last year, whereas the direct opposite now holds true.

On that score the Department of Commerce only recently observed that "with an upturn indicated in retail trade and excess wholesale inventories largely removed, the wholesaler now finds himself in a position where it is necessary to replenish his stocks in preparation for the anticipated rise in trade this fall."

It was further stated that retail inventories as of July 1 were down approximately 12 per cent from the mark of a year ago. With the relation of retail stocks to sales about normal for the present rate of consumer purchasing and with store business expected to show substantial improvement beginning next month, the conclusion is drawn that stores will need considerable more merchandise to meet customer requirements. Touching on current lower wholesale inventories, the report commented that the wholesale trade is now in a position to contribute to the optimistic picture presented by business in general.

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Retail Dry Goods Association, reporting results of a poll of its members' views on the business outlook, announced that 98 per cent of replying retailers look for a general pick-up in business in the fall months. The replies, on the average, anticipated that retail sales would break even, in dollar volume, with September, October and November of last year, and 54 per cent of those who replied thought it possible that Christmas sales this year would be better than last year.

With prices estimated at around 7 per cent under 1937 levels, the survey indicated that the actual units of merchandise passing over the counter this fall will be greater than in the fall months of 1937.

More than 70 per cent of the merchants replying to the questionnaire said they felt that the Government's spending program would be a major factor in better business the next three months. Particularly in the Middle West, South and Northwest, some 30 per cent of the retailers heralded "bumper crops" as a good omen for business gains. More than 25 per cent cited the law state of inventories as a further cause for improvement.

Bata Shoe Company New Plant Rumored

ABERDEEN, Md. (AP)—Reports are current here that the Bata Shoe Company of Czechoslovakia plans to build "by next spring" a huge plant in Harford County.

G. H. Pouder, Executive Vice-President of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, said the company had purchased 200 or 300 acres of farm land along the Bush River near here and contemplated erection of a complete self-sufficient housing development for its workers.

"We have nothing definite on when the plant will be built," Mr. Pouder said, "but we've heard it is to be started by next spring. The company's representative—the only person able to speak authoritatively—has returned to Czechoslovakia."

Chief Engineer Nathan L. Smith of the State Roads Commission said the commission had an agreement, several years ago, with the Bata group, providing the commission would build a road into the company's plant when and if the plant is built.

Bell Aircraft to Begin Army Deliveries in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bell Aircraft Co. is expected to commence deliveries in November or December on its $3,168,265 army order for 13 "Aircuda" fighting planes.

Most deliveries on this contract, however, will occur during 1939, so that most of the earnings, which are expected to average close to 10 per cent, will be realized next year. The "Aircuda" is a high-speed, long-range fighter carrying a crew of five and mounting the most powerful armament ever carried on a fighter. The plane is of the "pusher" type, and is powered by two of the new liquid-cooled engines developed by Allison Engineering division of General Motors Corp.

July Air Travel Rise Sub-Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO —Statistics for major air lines indicate that revenue passenger miles flown last month by the domestic air transport industry as a whole were slightly more than in June, but nearly 10 per cent less than in July, 1937. In June, the first month this year in which passenger traffic ran behind 1937, the industry flew 4.3 per cent fewer revenue passenger miles than in the same month last year. Seasonal improvement over June last month was far below normal.

In the first ten days of August air travel appeared to be picking up but was still running behind last year. American Airlines, which accounts for the largest sirigle share of the total business, reports it flew in the first ten days of this month 3,998,814 revenue passenger miles, an increase of 4.4 per cent over the like period in August, last year.

Despite the fact that business in the last two months has been smaller than in the corresponding months of 1937, traffic for the first seven months of 1938 was still well ahead of last year. Indications are that the industry in the seven months ended July 31 flew close to 249,000,000 revenue miles, against less than 219,000,000 in the like 1937 period, an increase of almost 15 per cent.

Canadian Shoe Output Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A reversal of trend in Canadian shoe production, which for first half of 1938 declined 12 per cent from 1937, is indicated by leading manufacturers who report a mending of business with fair demand in fall months. July and August domestic sales are believed to reflect a depletion of retail and wholesale inventories and with fewer offerings at cut rates, the trend is expected to continue.

Doughton Sees Possible Cut In U. S. Expenditures

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means Committee said that improving business conditions indicate Congress can reduce Government expenditures next year and still meet relief demands.

The veteran legislator, whose committee drafts all the tax bills, predicted there would be no need to enact new taxes unless the upward trend of industry is reversed.

He agreed, however, with Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee that existing "nuisance" taxes, which bring in about $500,000,000 a year, must be continued. These taxes ordinarily would expire in 1939.

Mr. Harrison previously expressed the hope that reviving business and declining government expenditures would solve the revenue problem without new taxes.

"As conditions are now and as business prospects look," Mr. Doughton said, "there should be a reduction in expenditures at the next session of Congress.

"Everybody knows that these large expenditures and the resulting deficit in revenue can not continue forever. Either expenditures must be reduced or taxes eventually must be raised."

Mr. Doughton said he was not prepared to commit himself on a proposal to broaden the income tax base by lowering exemptions and to increase the levies on incomes in the middle brackets. Mr. Harrison had said these changes might be considered by Congress if business failed to show gains.

Mr. Doughton and Mr. Harrison will begin informal meetings with Treasury officials, possibly next month, in preparation for drafting the next tax bill. Representative Cooper (D-Tenn), expected to have direct charge of the measure, likely will attend.

The Treasury probably will be represented at these conferences by John W. Hanes, who recently became Assistant Secretary after having served on the Securities Commission.

Yugoslavia Looks To Mineral Mines For More Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—A new factory for working up copper and for manufacturing copper articles has been opened in east Serbia, near the Bulgarian border, in the presence of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, the Prime Minister.

The Yugoslav Premier considers this further evidence of the success of his administration. He is by profession and inclination an economist and the first aim of his Government is to bring Yugoslavia more prosperity. He considers the development of native mineral resources one of the best ways for doing this, so within three years has effected the erections of large iron, aluminum, and copper factories in three different parts of the country.

From now on, he says, all the steel, aluminum, and copper needed by the country is to be produced at home. This development is building up for Yugoslavia a leading position in Balkan industry and this State has an advantage over some others, in that it uses native raw material.

Dr. Stoyadinovitch has launched a large program of road and railroad building, of harbor improvement, and re-armament which are also expected to bring some economic improvement.

Generally speaking, the present regime has presided over an "era of prosperity" in Yugoslavia. Dr. Stoyadinovitch's opponents say this is due to good harvests and not to the administration. In any case, the people seem to be little better off than when this Government assumed power.

Known Deposits of Phosphate Rock In U. S. Estimated Good for 1,700 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There is no danger of a shortage of phosphorus in the United States, D. H. Killeffer, New York chemical engineer, says in a report of a survey appearing in "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," publication of the American Chemical Society.

The nation's known deposits of phosphate rock will not be exhausted for nearly 1,700 years, Mr. Killeffer estimates, using the 1937 output of 3,954,239 long tons as a yardstick.

Known deposits, Mr. Killeffer says, contain 6,515,000,000 long tons of rock, distributed as follows: Florida, 546,900,000; Tennessee, 103,000,000; Western states (Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming) 5,745,000,000; other states, 121,000,000.

The average annual output of United States mines since 1919 has been 3,100,000 long tons, it is pointed out. The lowest production was 1,698,148 long tons in 1932, and the highest, 4,259,466 long tons in 1937. "Obviously no lack of raw material need be feared by the phosphorus industry nor are measures of conservation now vital."

The number of long tons from United States mines sold or used in 1937 was: Florida, 2,996,820; Tennessee (and Virginia), 825,099; Idaho, 83,436; and Montana, 48,884. United States exports of phosphate rock in 1937 were 1,052,802 long tons, Florida mines being the principal importers. In comparison, imports are trifling —13,400 long tons in 1937.

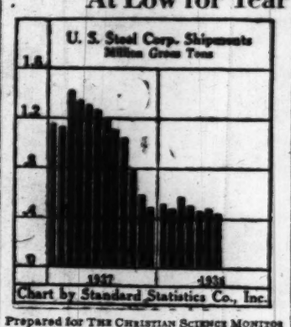
Soap Sales Show 18 P. C. Rise in Second Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Soap sales in the second quarter of 1938 increased 18.1 per cent in tonnage and 10.8 per cent in sales value over the corresponding period of 1937, according to the reports of 39 manufacturers as compiled by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, Inc.

In terms of both pounds sold and dollar value, sales in the June quarter were the greatest for this period for the past four years during which the association has reported figures for the industry.

Steel Shipments At Low for Year



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel for July were disappointing. They hit a new low for the current year, after having registered a slight increase in June over the May level. Indications are that the U. S. Steel operating rate last month was below the average operating rate of the industry, placed at 33.4 per cent of capacity by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Lehman Appoints Four Bank Heads In New Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Announcement of the appointment of four trustees of the general insurance guaranty fund of savings bank life insurance has been made by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman through Louis H. Pink, State Superintendent of Insurance.

The appointees, who will serve without compensation, are Andrew Mills, Jr., President of the Drydock Savings Bank of New York City and head of the Savings Banks' Association of the State of New York; Edward A. Richards, President of the East New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn; William G. Green, President of the New York Savings Bank, Manhattan, and Smith Sheldon, trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank, Rochester. Paul Taylor, Deputy Superintendent in Charge of Savings Bank Life Insurance, is a trustee, and presides at the meetings of the board.

The appointees are all well known in savings bank circles and will assume their duties at once. Their function is to act as advisory board for the assistance of the Superintendent of Insurance in directing the affairs of this new phase of insurance.

Savings bank life insurance becomes effective in New York State on Jan. 1, 1939.

Ohio Oil Co. Begins Financing Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ohio Oil Co. has taken the initial step in a financing program which, it is expected, will lead ultimately to redemption of its entire 6 per cent preferred stock issue, outstanding at the end of June in the amount of $54,607,700.

The company announced completion of the first operation by which the preferred issue will be reduced approximately 35 per cent to around $35,500,000. Funds for this purpose were obtained by private issuance to a bank of Ohio Oil serial notes due 1939-45 aggregating $7,000,000, and private sale to an insurance company of $14,000,000 of 15-year 3¼ per cent sinking fund debentures, due Aug. 1, 1953.

It is understood approximately 5 per cent of the total outstanding preferred already has been acquired below the call price in anticipation of its redemption, while the additional stock will be called for redemption at 110 on September 15, on a pro rata basis.

The company did not disclose the serial notes' interest rate, but its statement said "the completion of this program will provide substantial savings to the corporation."

During the first half of this year the company reported net profit of $2,683,516, equal after preferred dividends to 16 cents a share on 6,563,377 common shares. In the first six months of 1937 operations produced $6,722,357, or 77 cents a share on the common.

Brokers' Loans Up During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $508,000,000. The week ended Aug. 17 and the total represented an increase of $9,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,136,000,000.

China Embarrasses Japan by Factory Sales to Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Japan's economic war on the Shanghai front is developing new phases with greater rapidity than can be easily realized even upon the scene.

Close on the heels of recent formal notice by the Japanese military to Chinese factory owners that they must "co-operate" or see at least theoretically temporary Japanese managers put into their plants comes announcement that one of the most important industrial establishments in this area—the Shanghai Portland Cement Works at Lunghwa—has passed from Chinese to German ownership and that the Germans want to take possession.

Incident Significant

This incident is significant for reasons which must be explained in some detail. Obviously the Chinese factory owners knew they were in a difficult position when the Chinese army withdrew.

Many of their plants had been ruined, accidentally or by application of the "scorched earth policy" by the Chinese troops or by Japanese wrecking activities, but many still remained in good condition.

Several factors, including the patriotic, deterred the Chinese from immediately resuming operation and it speedily became apparent that they would not be allowed by the Japanese military to operate except under terms of partnership with the Japanese which would be distasteful in many respects including the financial, since the Japanese had in few instances any intention of putting up money for their share.

Such being the case, a natural way out would be to sell out. But the Japanese have sought to block this by announcement that false sales would not be recognized; and the burden of proof as to the authenticity of sales has been left with the Chinese, for several industrial plants —especially cotton mills—which have been announced as sold to foreign non-Japanese interests (particularly British) have been occupied by the Japanese and the claimant owners excluded.

Germany Japan's Friend

But Japan has few friends abroad today and the Germans are foremost among those who, at least so far as the home Governments are concerned, profess friendship and a co-operative attitude toward Japan in her China policies.

Recent proof of this was given in Herr Hitler's withdrawal of the German Military Mission from Hankow. Germans in China, who have seen their trade go glimmering and disabilities applied by the Japanese against themselves as against other Occidentals, incline toward a repressed bitterness and a recent communication from the Shanghai German Chamber of Commerce to Berlin pointed out the handicaps suffered in China, accentuated (in so far as dealings with the Chinese are concerned by the home Government's pro-Japanese alignment.

Now a German firm, Messrs. Siemssen & Co., announces its purchase of a large cement works, legally assigned to it by deed of transfer, and announces itself "rightful owners of the said cement-works, including land, buildings, machineries, tools, materials, goods and other movable and immovable properties as specified in the said deed. No one is authorized to dispose of any of the aforesaid properties or to encroach upon our rights or interests in any other way. It has come to our knowledge that, taking advantage of the fact that we have been prevented by force of circumstances from remaining in actual possession of the said cement work, some party is taking out and/or offering for sale cement stored and/or manufactured at the aforesaid cement-plant. The public is hereby warned not to purchase or receive such cement, as anyone acting contrary to this warning does not acquire ownership of the cement (Art. 949 Chinese Civil Code) and will be prosecuted according to law.

The problem before the Japanese in this case is whether they choose to avoid a quarrel with their friends the Germans, and thereby allow a dangerous precedent to be set, or combat the sale on principle and decline to vacate the property with consequent drawing of the Germans into a species of quarrel already well under way with Britons and Americans.

Boston Fund Inc.

Massachusetts Investors Trust

A prospectus with respect to shares of either of these investment funds, each of which is managed independently of the other by a different management group, will be furnished on request.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 Devonshire Street, Boston

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

TVA Director Tells of Handling Marble Claims

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19 (AP)—David E. Lilienthal, TVA Director, testified today that Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, ousted TVA Chairman, opposed any step toward mediation of the Berry marble claims on the broad grounds of ethics and good citizenship.

Mr. Lilienthal gave a congressional investigation committee an account of a meeting Feb. 24, 1937, at which TVA directors and Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee, discussed Mr. Berry's claims for damages to marble and mineral holdings flooded by Norris Lake.

Previously, Mr. Lilienthal had said he believed "it was our job" to handle the Berry claims and "not to burden" President Roosevelt with the matter.

The witness said he suggested to the Board that if Arthur Morgan insisted on going to the President that such a course would not halt conciliation.

"I said if he did go he shouldn't go and whisper in the ear of the President, but that Arthur Morgan and Senator Berry should go together and state their case," Mr. Lilienthal asserted, adding, however, he was opposed to any such action.

He said Mr. Berry turned down Arthur Morgan's request for detailed facts regarding his holdings.

After this refusal, Mr. Lilienthal said, Arthur Morgan was against mediation and "wasn't insisting much" on going to President Roosevelt.

"What did he advise?" asked the Committee counsel, Francis Biddle.

"Arthur Morgan said that good citizenship required that his questions be answered," was the reply, "and that we should take no steps to imply we were approving his (Berry's) action; if we took any recognition of the claims it would condone the ethical derelictions of Berry."

"What did you think?" Mr. Biddle inquired.

"I never conceived the Government or TVA as an uplift organization."

Old Wheat Stocks On July 1 Totaled 154,072,000 Bushels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported stocks of old wheat in the United States on July 1 totaled 154,072,000 bushels.

Similar stocks on the same date last year were reported at 83,214,000 bushels.

Included in this year's July 1 carryover were 59,258,000 bushels on farms; 31,833,000 bushels in country elevators and mills; 22,190,000 in commercial stocks, and 40,791,000 in merchant mills.

The supply of wheat on Aug. 1, including the new crop, was placed at 1,110,061,000 bushels, compared with 957,855,000 a year ago.

Stocks of old wheat and new wheat in commercial stocks and merchant mills on July 1 were estimated at 173,638,000 bushels, the largest amount since 1934, when the combined stocks were estimated at 274,328,000 bushels.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Reduced				
Intl Harvester	40c	Oct.	15	Sept. 20
Magma Copper	25c	Sept.	15	Aug. 31
Natl Dairy Prod	20c	Oct.	1	Sept. 1
Irregular				
Churngold Co	25c	Sept.	30	Sept. 15
Extra				
Asbestos Corp	50c	Sept.	30	Sept. 15
Chesebrough Mfg	50c	Sept.	26	Sept. 2
Loew's Bos Thea	$1.35	Aug.	27	Aug. 22
Mayer (O) & Co pfc pf	25c	Sept.	1	Aug. 24
Increased				
Am Discount Co of Georgia	75c	Aug.	25	Aug. 20
Accumulated				
MacKinnon Steel Corp 7% cum pf	$1.75	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Utah Power & L 7% pf	$1.16⅔	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Do 6% pf	$1	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Yellow T & C pf	$1.75	Oct.	5	Sep. 5
Regular				
Alabama Wat Svc Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Am Ch & Cable	15c	Sep.	15	Sep. 6
Do pf	$1.25 Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 6
Asbestos Corp	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Briggs & Stratton	75c Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 2
Chesebrough Mfg	$1 Q	Sep.	26	Sep. 2
Citizens Finance (Louisville) pf	$1 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Intl Safe Razor A	60c Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 25
Institutional Secur Ltd (Bk Grp Shs)	28½c	Oct.	1	Aug. 31
Irving (J) Sh6% pf	37½c Q	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Lily Tulip Cup	37½c	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Mack Bros Mills A	50c Q	Aug.	30	Aug. 24
Do pf	$1 Q	Aug.	30	Aug. 24
Mayer (O) & Co Inc	25c	Sep.	1	Aug. 24
Do 6% pf	$2 Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 24
Morristown Sec Cp	10c	Oct.	3	Sep. 15
Nat Dairy P pf A & B	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Penn El S Co A	30c Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Public Service Co of N H $5 pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
do $5 pf	$1.25 Q	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
So Pa Shore Utilities Assn $1.50 pf	37½c Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 19
St Joseph Lead	$1.25 Q	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Standard Oil (Ky)	25c Q	Sep.	13	Aug. 31
Swift & Co	30c	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Unit G & E 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Valley M & I Corp $2.50 pr pf	$1.37½ Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Va E & P pf $6	$1.50 Q	Sep.	20	Aug. 31
Va Pub Serv pf $7	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Winter & Hirsch Inc	10c	Aug.	31	Aug. 18
Do 7% pf	35c Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 18

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Sept.	63⅝	64⅝	63¼	64⅛	+.00⅝
Dec.	65⅝	66⅝	65¼	66⅛	+.00⅝
May	68¼	69⅛	67⅞	69¼	+.00⅞
Corn					
Sept.	53	53¼	51⅞	53⅛	+.01⅛
Dec.	48½	50	48⅝	49⅞	+.01⅛
May	51¼	52	51	51⅛	+.00⅜
Oats					
Sept.	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅜	+.00½
Dec.	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+.00½
Rye					
Sept.	42¾	43⅛	41¾	42⅝	+.00¾
Dec.	43	43⅝	42¾	43⅜	+.00⅝

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10 12¾; export 10.02½; forward 43.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.30-35; East St. Louis 4.15. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '41	107.28	107.28	107.28
5 2¾s '47-45	106.22	106.22	106.22
25 3s '48-46	108.8	108.8	108.8
3 3¼s '52-47	108.27	108.27	108.27
1 2½s '48	104.28	104.28	104.28
1 2½s '53-49	102.7	102.7	102.7
1 2¾s '54-51	103.24	103.24	103.24
1 3s '55-51	106.22	106.22	106.22
1 2½s '60-55	104.7	104.7	104.7
3 2¾s '59-56	103.7	103.7	103.7
2 2¾s '63-58	102.11	102.11	102.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	106.12	106.12	106.12

Home Owners' Loan

2 2¾s '49-39	102.25	102.25	102.25
2 2¼s '44-42	104.6	104.6	104.6
4 3s '52-44	106.11	106.11	106.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	101½	101¼	101½
3 Alleghany 5s'44	71¾	71¼	71¾
2 Alleghany 5s '49	57½	57½	57½
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	27½	27½	27½
1 Allied Strs 4½s'51	92	92	92
13 Allis Chalm 4s'52	113¼	112¾	112¾
5 Am&For P5s 2030	56	56	56
4 AmIGChem5½s'49	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Am T&T 5½s'43	113	113	113
17 Am T&T 3¼s 66	103½	103⅛	103½
63 Am T&T 3¼s'61	104	104	104
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
36 Arm Del 4s'57	98⅛	98¼	98⅛
10 Arm Del 4s'55	106¼	105¾	105¾
16 AT&SF 4s'95	94	94	94
1 AT&SF adj 4s'95 st	94	94	94
2 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	101	100½	101
8 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	106½	106½	106½
10 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
3 A C Line 4½s'64	78	78	78
4 A C Line 5s'45	52	52	52
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	20½	19¾	20
8 B&O rfg 6s'95	42	41⅞	41⅞
10 B&O 1st 5s'48	19½	19	19½
56 B&O rfg 5s'95	18¾	18¼	18¾
15 B&O cv 4½s'60	16	15¼	15¾
3 B&O 4s'48	40	39¾	40
1 B&O 4s'48 reg	36	36	36
1 B&O 4sPLE&WV '41	35	35	35
1 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	117¾	117¼	117¼
2 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Beth Stl 3½s'52	95¼	95⅛	95¼
2 Beth Stl 3½s'5	95¼	95⅛	95¼
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	29¾	29¾	29¾
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	31½	31½	31½
65 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	106¼	105⅝	105⅝
9 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	67½	66¾	67
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	78½	78½	78½
31 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	103½	103½	103½
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107	106¾	107
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	94½	93	94
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	119¾	119½	119½
3 Can Pac 4½s'68	97¾	97¾	97¾
16 Can Pac 4s perp	96½	96½	96½
2 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	77¾	77½	77¾
2 Cen Fundry 6s '41	87½	87½	87½
3 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	108	107½	108
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	100½	100½	100½
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	51½	51½	51½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	71	71	71
13 Certain-td 5½s'48	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Champion P&F 4½s '50	76½	75¼	76½
1 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	98½	98½	98½
18 C&O 3½s '96 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	94¼	94	94¼
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101½	101⅜	101½
19 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13½	13	13½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
18 Chiv Gt W 4s ser A '59	21	20½	21
2 Chi I & L 6s '47	12	12	12
2 Chi I & L 4s '47	12	12	12
2 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9¼	9¾
24 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3⅛	3	3⅛
8 Chi&NW rfg 4½s'49	5½	5½	5½
1 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	33¼	33¼	33¼
10 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	8½	8½	8½
2 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	62½	62½	62½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105	105	105
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	87	87	87
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
9 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	94½	94¾	94½
14 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	101½	101½	101½
15 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	103¼	103⅜	103⅜
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	105½	105½	105½
12 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	105	104¾	105
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¾	108¾	108¾
26 Comwlth E cv 3½s'58	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 Con Edis 1¾s'46	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104½	104½	104½
3 Con Oil 3½s'51	103	103	103
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	103½	103½	103½
13 Consum Pow 3½s'65	107¼	106¾	107¼
7 Consum Pow 3½s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Container Cor 6s'46	104½	104½	104½
2 Crown Will 6s '51	106½	106	106
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	36	36	36
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	55	54	55
3 D G & E 5s '51	107	107	107
3 D & R G 4½s'36	12	12	12
20 D & R G 4s '36	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 D & RGWest 5s '55	4½	4¾	4½
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	10	10	10
18 D&RGWest 5s '78	106⅞	106½	106½
7 Dow Chem 3s '51	103	103	103
4 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Erie rfg 5s '67	107¼	107	107
8 Erie rfg 5s 75	14½	14	14½
11 Erie 1st 4s 96	13¾	13½	13½
9 Erie gen lien 4s 96	40	39½	40
4 Fairbanks M 4s 56	23	22	23
5 Fed L&T 1st 5s 42	104	103⅞	103⅞
8 Fla E Cst 5s 74	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Gen Cable 5½s 47	7	6⅞	7
7 Goodrich 4½s 56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Goodrich 6s 45	99	98½	98½
7 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	104	103⅞	104
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	76½	76½	76½
15 Gt Nor 4s 56 G	101½	101½	101½
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	94	93½	94
2 Gt. Nor 3½s'67	86	86	86
5 Gulf St St] 4½s 61	70	70	70
7Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	94	94	94
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	71½	70	70
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	32½	32	32
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	38	37	38
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	43½	42¾	43½
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
19 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60	58¼	60
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	59	58	59
34 Interb R Tr 6s '32	34	32½	33½
29 Interb RR Tr rfg 5s '66	64	63½	64
15 Int Hydro El 6s '44	15½	15	15
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	77¾	77	77¾
1 Int Paper 5s '55	46	46	46
1 Int Paper 5s '47	85½	85½	85½
1 Int Rys Cal 4½s '47	97¾	97⅝	97¾
15 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85½	85½	85½
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	100½	100½	100½
17 Int T&T 5s '55	70	70	70
8 Jones & Lau St 4½s '61	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 KCS&S Mem 4s '36	97	97	97
1 K C Term 4s '60	27	27	27
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	103	103	103
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Lac Gas 5s '39	53½	53½	53½
10 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	83½	82⅞	83½
5 Leh Val NY4½s'40	50	50	50
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	46½	46½	46½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	20½	20½	20½
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	100½	100½	100½
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	121	121	121
5 Louis & N un 4s '40	90¼	90	90¼
5 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
23 Manhat Ry 4s '90	106¼	105⅞	106¼
6 Manhat Ry 4s 4'90	33¾	33	33¾
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	33¾	33	33¾
2 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	32	32	32
11 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¾	103¼	103¼
9 Med Ed 4½s '58	104	104	104
5 MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	110	109½	109½
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	103½	103½	103½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	104	104	104
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	3½	3½	3½
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	8	8	8
10 Mo Pac 4s'75	19¾	19½	19½
1 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	19	18¾	19
3 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	18¾	18¾	18¾
22 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	5½	5½	5½
68 Mob & Oh 5s'38	23	22	23
116 Mob & O 4½s'77	26½	24¾	26½
1 MonWPa Pb SV 6s'65	24	22½	23
22 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99	99	99
1 NashCha&StL 4s'78	95	94¾	94¾
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	65½	65½	65½
1 Nat Steel 4s'65	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 New Eng Tel 5s'52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s'80	126	125¾	125¾
3 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	108	108	108
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 N Or1 Term 4s'53	100½	100¼	100¼
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	69	69	69
3 NYC 1rfg 5s 2013	108½	108½	108½
14 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	57½	58
1 NYC cn 4s '98	53	52	53
2 NYC 3¼s '52	65	65	65
42 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	53	52¼	53
27 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	83¾	83⅜	83¾
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	47	47	47
28 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	38½	38	38½
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	17½	17½	17½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s'40	25½	25½	25½
2 NY Tel 4½s'39	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Norf Sou 5s'61A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Norf & W 4s '96	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Nor Am Co 5s'61	117½	117½	117½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s'60C	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5s' 57A	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 Nor Pac 6s 2047	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 Nor Pac 4s 97	70	69¾	70
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	83¼	83¼	83¼
6 Ohio Ed 3½s'72	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	99¾	99¾	99¾
15 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	103¾	103½	103½
2 Pt Pw N Ill 5s 43	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	113½	113½	113½
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62	101½	101½	101½
11 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	75½	75¼	75½
6 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Para Pict 6s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Para Pict 3½s 47	80½	80½	80½
1 Penn-Dix 6s 41 A	92	92	92
5 Pen Ohio Dist 4½s 77	96	96	96
14 Pen P&L 4½s 81	101½	101¼	101⅜
6 Pen RR gen 5s 68	105¼	104⅝	104¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	97½	97	97
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	83¼	83¼	83½
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2 Peoria&E 1st 4s 40	48	48	48
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	114¼	114	114¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s81D	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Phil Co 5s 67	93⅝	94¼	94⅜
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Philip Ry 4s '57	15	14¾	14¾
24 PillsburyFlM 6s '43	105¼	104⅞	105
5 PCC&StL 4½s '77	94½	94½	94½
10 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	60	59½	60
25 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16	15⅞	16
1 Potomac El P 3½s'56	106½	106½	106½
3 Readg 4½s 1997 A	73½	73½	73½
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
2 Repub Steel 5½s'54	106	106	106
4 Repub Steel 4½s'56	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Rl Ark&La 4½s'34	13	13	13
5 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 St LSF 4½s'78	10	10	10
16 StLSF4½s '78 ctc st	10¾	10¾	10¾
9 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
7 St L SW 5s '52	9½	9¼	9¼
1 St LSW rfg 5s 90	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 St P&KC Sh L 4½s'41	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 San Ant PubSvc 6s '52	8	8	8
8 Seab A L cn 6s '45	111¾	111¾	111¾
11 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	7	6⅞	7
1 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
6 Shell Un 4½s'47	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7 Skelly Oil 4s '51	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
7 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	103	103	103
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	106½	106¼	106¼
5 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 So Cal Pow 6s '47	107	107	107
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	98	98	98
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	100	100	100
5 Sou Pac 4½s'81	47½	47½	47½
72 So Pac 4½s'69	47½	47¼	47½
34 So Pac rfg 4s '55	45¾	45¼	45¾
8 So Pac 4s '49	67⅛	66	66⅞
8 So Pac 3¾s '49	49¼	49	49
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	61	60½	61
13 South Ry 6½s'56	53¾	53¼	53½
6 South Ry gen 4s'56	59½	57¼	59½
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	56	55	56
12 South Ry gen 4s '56	74	74	74
17 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	42	41¼	41¾
15 Spokane Int 5s '55	11	9½	9½
10 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102¾	102½	102¾
67 Studebaker 6s cv '45	78½	78	78¼
9 Swift&Co 3½s'50	106½	106	106½
1 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106¼	106⅞	106⅞
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s'64	93¾	93½	93½
1 Third Ave 4s '60	36	36	36
2 Tide Wat As O3½s'52	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Toronto E&Bf 4s '48	95¼	95	95
1 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	111½	111½	111½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¾	111¾	111¾
7 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	106	106
11 Un Pac 3½s '71	92½	92½	92½
1 Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s '52	73¼	73¼	73¼
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	73	73	73
1 Unit Gas 3¼s'57	103½	103¼	103½
7 Util P&L 5s '59	47½	47	47½
40 Va El&Pow 4s '55 A	106½	106	106½
13 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	51	51	51
5 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	103¾	103½	103½
3 Wabash 2d 5s'39	9½	9½	9½
1 Wabash 5s'76 B	27½	27½	27½
1 Wabash 4½s'78C	9	9	9
1 Walker H 4½s'45	106½	106½	106½
3 Westch Lt 5½s'57	102½	102½	102½
1 West hore 4s 2361	81	81	81
2 West VaP&Pap 4½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Westin Md 4s'52	81	81	81
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	104	104	104
5 Western Un 5s'50	74	74	74
4 Western Un 5s'60	71¾	71¾	71¾
5 Western Un 4½s'50	68½	68½	68½
3 Wh/L Erie 4s'56D	103½	103½	103½
1 Wheel tl 4s'66A	91	91	91
3 Wilson & Co 4½s'55	101	101	101
4 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36 ct	103¼	103¼	102¾
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102¼	103¼	102¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 E	81½	81½	81½
22 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83¾	83¼	83¼
3 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81½	81¼	81½
3 Argentine 4½s '71	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
3 Australia 4½s'56	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
1 Berlin City El 6s '58	20½	20½	20½
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Berl City El 6s '55	27¾	27¼	27¾
1 Brazil 8s '41	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Brazil, Ernes 7s '54	74	73½	74
1 Brisbane 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
11 Brisbane 6s '50	101½	101½	101½
10 Budapest 6s '62	12	11¾	11¾
8 Buen A 4½s 42s&'77	70	69¾	70
1 BuenA4½s4½s Aug '76	60½	60½	60½
8 Canada 3s '67	99¼	99	99¼
2 Canada 2½s '45	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17½	17½	17½
10 Chile 6s '60	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	19	19	19
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	19	19	19
5 Cuba 5½s '45	67½	67½	67½
1 Denmark 6s '42	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6Denmark 4½s '62	102¼	102¼	102¼
	100	98⅞	100

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

| 1938 High | 1938 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Actual Sales | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---

'Soap Bubble' Universe Theory Backed by Harvard Research

(Continued from Page 1)

resent a hitherto unknown class intermediate between the three.

In the agricultural section of the British Association, Prof. R. G. Stapledon, section head and director of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station, outlined plans for a new agricultural policy for Britain. He told savants he would like to reorganize farming in this industrial country by ripping up the grasslands and starting on a long term agricultural program.

"Permanent grass farms," he declared, "serve as an excuse for an immense amount of national and private laxity."

He stated that millions of acres of land in England and Wales are condemned by present methods to be almost valueless.

"A farmer in the true and proper meaning of the word," Professor Stapledon said when he opened his address, "is a man who has ever before him two purposes: one to put all his fields to optimum use in respect of commodity production, and the other, to attend to the maximum need of all his fields in respect of soil fertility. Thus judged, my thesis is that the ley farmer is a farmer in excelsis."

Ley farming, he added, enables grassland to be enriched, by the plowing in of lime and phosphates and by the ordinary processes of crop rotation.

Full Survey Demanded

"The immediate, and on all hands generally admitted, need of our people is an abundance of fresh food," Professor Stapledon continued. "An abundance of fresh food is not compatible with a superabundance of permanent grass.

"Since permanent grass flows like the sea right up to the very doors of some of our largest centers of population, such centers are automatically denied an abundance of really fresh vegetables."

After detailing the four systems of farming in use in Britain, arable, ley farming, nondescript, and permanent grass, Professor Stapledon went on to demand a full survey of the farming lands of Britain.

Attacking permanent grass, or nondescript farming, Professor Stapledon declared that a enormous proportion of Britain's permanent grass is in urgent need of lime. There is, he said, only one correct way to apply lime, and that is under the plow.

"I think," he added, "this fact alone is sufficient to condemn not thousands, but at the very least 3,000,000 acres of plowable permanent grass in England."

Professor Stapledon suggested loans following American practice, which he called "loans with a working plan, loans with advice," and of group loans and government scheduling of particular areas as being eligible for rehabilitation loans.

In the same section Prof. John M. Keynes proposed making the United Kingdom a vast warehouse for storing surplus empire foodstuffs and raw materials under a scheme to provide ample materials with which to ward off starvation in case of a successful blockade of the seacoast in time of war.

Research Brain Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 19—Officials of the British and American Associations for the Advancement of Science are now hard at work on machinery to establish a "world brain trust of natural science."

It already has been decided that next year for the first time in history there will be interchange of speakers at the meetings of both Associations. When the American mission to Cambridge returns home it will take detailed plans for further co-operation.

This has been announced by Mr. F. R. Moulton who yesterday said that the British proposal for a world brain trust would be welcomed in America. Mr. Moulton said there are about a score of Americans at Cambridge. He visualized great expansion next year and also in the number of Britishers attending the American meeting.

When the new machinery is in being, Mr. Moulton added, there will be reciprocal conferment of honorary membership.

The General Committee of the British Association has now passed the scheme for establishing a special permanent division dealing with the social and international relations of natural science.

New Deal Dogma Is Riddled

(Continued from Page 6)

often less human than big business. But he suggests that perhaps the theory that big business is efficient springs from its superior ability "in unloading the maximum possible amount of obligations on the community."

Pointing out that "labor is at least as necessary to production as plants," Mr. Berle says that unemployment relief is "essentially a subsidy" to business. If General Motors, for example, were forced to classify as a production cost the relief payments to its workers during idle periods "there might be a different picture of the extent to which General Motors depended on the Government for its profits."

Equal Chance for Credit

But while bigness may not be as efficient as generally supposed, he finds that it is not until a company is big enough to obtain capital in $3,000,000 lots that it is able to obtain long-term credit at low rates, and implies that if the Committee decided it wanted to foster more competition, one means would be to provide a credit system whereby a small business to get capital on the same terms as the large.

Mr. Berle points out many dangers in bigness, and questions whether the concentration and stability in the steel industry is not more desirable than the intense competition in textiles, and says he is by no means sure in his own mind of the answer.

The conclusion of the Berle thesis is that the Committee should study each industry with a view to discovering the type of system which would:

(A) Provide more goods, better goods and cheaper goods.

(B) Provide more jobs, better paying and steadier jobs.

(C) Provide continuous ready access to capital financing needed to create and maintain additional plants.

(D) To provide for the continued development of the arts.

"Where a high degree of competition will accomplish the result, that should be the method used. Where a high degree of cartelization under suitable control will accomplish the result, that should be the method. Where quasi-public ownership produces the result, use that. The answers will be different in different fields," he said.

But above all he insisted that Congress should define the objectives and the standards and not leave so much discretion to governmental agencies as it has in the past.

While not so stating, Mr. Berle implies that in any revision of the Anti-trust Laws the old theory behind them that bigness is inherently dangerous and anti-social should be abandoned.

In passing, Mr. Berle delivered probably his most irrevelant blow of all at the Roosevelt Administration's undistributed surplus profits tax. Whatever Mr. Roosevelt may think about this tax, Mr. Berle had the following to say:

"What was not realized was the fact that a high undistributed surplus tax, though it retarded growth of existing large corporations, gave them a perpetual franchise, not only to stay large, but to be the only large corporations in existence. No small business could grow up to the point where it could give its larger competitors any real battle. In consequence, every small business was in danger far more than the large, and knew it; which was the real reason for the revolt and ultimate modification of the tax. Arithmetically, there could be no other result."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 320 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 10:30 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 6 p. m. (15.25mc) 19.6m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., W1XAL.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 6 p. m. (15.25mc) 19.6m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., W1XAL.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, 6:15 a. m., HP5K, 4.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 6:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

stricter tactics during the China conflict.

During fighting between Soviet Russian and Japanese troops on the Siberian-Manchukuan-Korean border between July 11 and Aug. 11, authoritative Japanese quarters confidently predicted that Germany would attack if a general Soviet-Japanese war developed. In foreign circles, however, there were reports that Germany had extended sympathy but no promise of military support to Japan in its border action against Russia and that this was one of the major reasons for the prompt Japanese action toward settlement of the incident.

During the most critical period of the border fighting, however, Japanese newspapers displayed prominently what purportedly was an official Italian expression in which it was said Italy could not remain neutral.

Japanese newspapers, magazines, and books often lump Japan, Germany, and Italy in the category of nations, with common interests and problems.

The implication is that they are opposed to the democratic nations. Several German and Italian missions have visited Japan. A group of Hitler Youth members is now in Tokyo and a group of Japanese students has gone to Germany and Italy on goodwill visits.

U. S. at State Fairs

WASHINGTON (AP) — The state fairs have started, and the Agriculture Department's big show—15 carloads of educational farm exhibits—is on the road. G. H. Cook, a Department official, said Aug. 19 displays would be made at 30 fairs. He expects 7,000,000 persons to see them.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 110% profit with Bonus selling sensational 21 folder $1 Assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery, 50 for $1. Personals, Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Special offers. Request sample box on approval and money making plan. Terry Studios, 501 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous. Personal Christmas Cards Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln Depk, 1-B, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also marvelous value $1 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. X-519, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Sell 21 gorgeous Christmas Folders in metal foil Copper Gift Box for $1; profit 100%; 7 other assortments. Finest Personal Christmas Cards, with name. Get samples. JANES ART STUDIOS, 90 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Big profits selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-49, Mass.

MAKE money quick. Sell Personal Christmas Cards with customer's name. Big selection gorgeous new designs. Low as 50 for $1 retail. Also 7 fast-selling Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Free sample offer. Wetmore & Bugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. BNH, Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY spare time showing my gorgeous, new $1 Assortment 21 Christmas Folders. You make 50c box. Friends, others buy eagerly. Other fast-selling Christmas money-makers. Free Sample Offer. SCHWER, Dept. F-188, Westfield, Mass.

SELL STUDIO DESIGNED CHRISTMAS CARDS

Extra money for you! Housewife earned $250 in few weeks. Student $480. Complete line of Personal Christmas Cards, with sender's name inscribed. Also 7 different Box Assortments. Big Profits. Get details NOW.

THE JOHN A. HERTEL CO.
305 W. Adams St., Dept. 820-G, Chicago, Ill.

SELL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Latest fad! 21 beautiful folders, sender's INITIAL in metallic gold and silver seals, $1 retail. 100% profit. NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 431 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. $18 week up. Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS, Cattle Ranches, Desert Acreage, Farms: we invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone. Phone 103. Tucson, Arizona.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick. Sell double value Christmas Cards. 1938 Leaders. Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments. Season's most complete line. Commission up to 100%. Experience unnecessary. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 53-B, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION OR PRACTICAL NURSE
Free to travel. Exchange references.
MRS. MARY M. WRIGHT
R. R. #1, Cicero, Indiana

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines, an application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Six room upper, white sink, garage, oil heat; desirable location; near car line. Belmont 2230-M.

CAMBRIDGE
NEW ELEVATOR BLDG.

We invite you to inspect apartments where superior location, pleasing arrangements, modern appointments, thoughtful service, make residence a real enjoyment.

124 Walker Street

Overlooking Radcliffe Dormitory Quadrangle
Suites $65-$90—Now leasing.
Office at Building Tel. ELIot 9398
Rodney W. Long Management

CAMBRIDGE
16-17 FOREST STREET
28-34 IRVING STREET
"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"
2 - 3 - 4 ROOMS

Do price, environment, and service mean anything to you? We offer reasonable rent, a select tenancy and attractive up-to-the-minute buildings. Large rooms, ample cupboard and closet space, tile baths and showers. Kirkland 5466 or 6221.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Wide selection furnished and unfurnished apartments; reasonable prices; houses, sale or rent. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6562.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—1 room apt., kitchenette, bath, shower; nicely furn.; sublet Oct. 1st. 38 Hemenway St., Suite 50. Call 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. COM. 1803.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 433 W. 21st St.—15½ by 21 ft. living room, 11 ft. casement window, fireplace; north, east and south exposures; modern, fireproof; $90-$110.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1893.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver. Call ASP. 3313

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns. Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

KATHERINE ILLSLEY, Hotel Brunswick, Boston—Original designer, dressmaker; wardrobes carefully assembled; problem figures a specialty; expert shopping; prices reasonable. KEN. 6300.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
273 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ASSIST care infant, cook, housework, other help kept. Write NATHAN, 700 West End Ave., N. Y. C., for interview.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest Home for rest and study Care if needed. Booklets
AMBER C. DOW, 473 Waltham St.
Tel. W N 3284 West Newton, Mass.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090

HOUSES TO LET

SQUANTUM, MASS. — Beautifully located house on nicely landscaped lot; extra large living room; commanding wonderful ocean view; fireplace; dining room, modern kitchen, tile bath, master chamber and 2 bedrooms; oil heat; garage; $60. Call Pres. 2121.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 133 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4000. 553 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel Nevins 8-3400.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

Apple Hill Inn Bantam Lake
P. O. Lakeside, Conn.
Delightful vacation place in the Litchfield Hills; unusual game room, tennis, lake sports. Folder MR and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs.

CAMP TO-LOA On the Sound
Close to N. Y.
For Labor Day and September Vacation; Good food; Modern conveniences; Sports. Address Camp To-Loa, Miller Place, Long Island, N. Y.

PEACEFUL ACRES
In New Hampshire hills, country charm, city conveniences, homelike atmosphere; for rest or recreation. L. W. Ring, Enfield, N. H.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 12 E. 18th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-4147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—In Somerville, Mass., beautiful corner house on Highland Ave.; contains 15 rooms, has garage and good lot of land; very suitable for lawyer; priced low to settle an estate. For appointment call WEDGEWOOD, SOMerset 0781.

HERE is a modern, well financed duplex house; all or part of which is suitable to be operated as a guest home. There are at present, 8 rooms on either side; heated by steam, oil burners, instantaneous hot water. The location at 426 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, between Coolidge Ave. and Coolidge Hill Rd. W., makes this a very desirable investment; shown by appointment.
JOHN L. BEAL, Realtor,
10 State Street, Boston. Laf. 5885

MILTON, MASS., RESIDENCE
Exclusive, modern, newly renovated nine-room house, two-car garage; 15,000 ft. of land in restricted location near Milton Academy; two baths, six fireplaces, playroom, tiled kitchen with monel-metal sink; oil heat; an exceptional value at $9,250. See it at 20 Meredith Circle, off Reedsdale Road, or call MR. SWAN, HIG. 7952, evenings WAL. 0314-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Attractive guest house, rooms with or without private bath, a few small rooms, reasonable, best of home cooking. Parking or garage. Longwood 9054.

NEWTON, MASS.—Quiet home, pleasant surroundings; room and board, tray service if desired. Tel. Newton No. 2256. MRS. LENA A. WHITE, 73 Sargent St.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere; large veranda. Tel. 4407, Greenfield.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Rooms with or without private bath; meals optional; refined atmosphere. 2174 Lincoln Ave. FI. 9050.

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th), Route 9 — Automobile tourists: excellent beds: $1 daily. Tel. UN. 4-5242. Ask for Miss Nelson.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—AMBER LANTERN 344 South St., Route 10
Attractive, Quiet Rooms—Twin Beds

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator, comfortable, furnished rooms, single or double, one with bath. Tel. CIR. 9267.

BOSTON, 226 Huntington Ave., S. 2—Pleasant rooms, overlooking The Mother Church park; single and double. CIR. 9450.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 109 E. 18th St.—Garden section; room in private home; 20 minutes to N. Y. C.; express station. BU. 2-6519.

N. Y. C., 418 Central Park West—Large furnished, attractive room; private family; reasonable; one block to Eighth Avenue subway. Call Atkinson, ACademy 2-2317 after 6 P. M.

N. Y. C.—Quiet, attractive two-room suite, W. 91st St., 3 flights; women or couple; private family; $6 weekly. TR. 4-5654.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished single and double rooms and 1 and 2 room apts.; reasonable. Mrs. Lemons, 1739 P Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the best managed Guest Houses in town. 2101 "S" Street, N. W. Rates $35 up monthly.

SHOE REPAIRING

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
771 Mass. Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston)
Expert Workmanship Hat Cleaning

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES REPRESENTATIVE available for local and territorial representation, 20 years' industrial and financial sales experience. Write Box X-58, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier and switchboard operator; capable of taking full charge; fifteen years' experience; best references. Write Box S-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

Mac LEROY FARM—Pleasant home, good beds, high elevation; ½ mile to lake; beautiful scenery; good roads; 1½ miles to village; plenty of fresh vegetables, dairy products, fruit; mail daily; rates $14 double, $16 single. MR. and MRS. CHARLES M. ROY, Barnet, Vt. Tel. Barnet 82-14

"GREEN SHADOWS"
OLD LYME, CONNECTICUT
For a restful vacation. Excellent food. Reasonable rates. Open Fall and Winter.

SKY LINE FARM
In Vermont Hills, three minutes from large village; large, comfortable rooms; excellent food; beautiful, accessible, clean, modern, restful; $12.50 to $15 per week.
H. P. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, MASS.—4-RM. BUNGALOW, SCREENED PORCH; BATHING; FLOWERS. H. E. W., 10 PRESCOTT ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 9637, KIR. 6562.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL, August 28, 8:30 P. M. ROBERT MALONE, 1108 Carnegie Hall, N.Y.C. SINGERS WANTED, Choral Society.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester. Mass Col. 3208

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian Blinds, screens; repairing, summer furniture; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. Nav. (Mass.) 2900; Milford 1400 Pram 1131 Worcester 4-3897

Local Classified

United States and Canada

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the public schools of Boston will be held in the Teachers College, Boston, beginning Monday, August 29, 1938. Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.
PHILIP J. BOND, Chief Examiner.

REPAIRING

FISKE BROS., Depot Sq., Lexington, Mass.—Bicycle accessories and repairing; lawn mowers and cutlery sharpened; saws filed, soldering.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—In Somerville, Mass., beautiful corner house on Highland Ave.; contains 15 rooms, has garage and good lot of land; very suitable for lawyer; priced low to settle an estate. For appointment call WEDGEWOOD, SOMerset 0781.

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For a restful vacation. Excellent food. Reasonable rates. Open Fall and Winter.

SKY LINE FARM
In Vermont Hills, three minutes from large village; large, comfortable rooms; excellent food; beautiful, accessible, clean, modern, restful; $12.50 to $15 per week.
H. P. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, MASS.—4-RM. BUNGALOW, SCREENED PORCH; BATHING; FLOWERS. H. E. W., 10 PRESCOTT ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 9637, KIR. 6562.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL, August 28, 8:30 P. M. ROBERT MALONE, 1108 Carnegie Hall, N.Y.C. SINGERS WANTED, Choral Society.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester. Mass Col. 3208

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian Blinds, screens; repairing, summer furniture; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. Nav. (Mass.) 2900; Milford 1400 Pram 1131 Worcester 4-3897

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
ARLINGTON
863 Mass. Avenue
ALTHAM
433 Moody Street
MALDEN
147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY
1233 Hancock Street

VACATION SUGGESTIONS
Flashlights, Fishing Tackle
Tennis Balls and Racquets
Picnic Grills, Charcoal, etc.
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
Arlington 0114 444 Mass. Ave.

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDSMOBILE
745 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LITTLE BUILDING BARBER SHOP
80 Boylston Street
Discriminating Men Appreciate Our Careful Work
Women Like Our Hair Cutting

PACKING MOVING
DUNN
STORING SHIPPING
FIREPROOF STORAGE
48 Bromfield St. — HAN 6068

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING STORING
STEVES SERVICES SATISFY
PACKING SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVES
Bonded Warehousemen
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
LAFayette 2400

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAK LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Sts., Braintree

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Oil Co.
Braintree, Mass.

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
LUXURY FURRED COATS at AUGUST SALE PRICES
WE BRING YOU THE GREATEST AUGUST FURNITURE SALE in the History of Our Store
ATHERTON'S
41 CENTER STREET BROCKTON

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
Summer Service South Shore and Cape Cod
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Highest Grade
Shoe Repairing
Goodyear, Compo and MacKay Systems
EDMUND B. PIVER
55 Legion Parkway

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Authorized Ford Dealers
389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. A. Mooney
BEAUTY SALON
Announces the opening of MAGNOLIA branch salon on LEXINGTON AVE.
rothy Grey Cosmetics
Ogilvie Sisters Preparations.
1284 BEACON STREET LON. 6510

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
—SUMMER SPECIAL—
Ladies' and Men's White Suits Dry Cleansed $1.00
CALL . . . ASP. 8828
Prompt Service
Main Plant and Office 374 Boylston St.

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951
9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KIR. 0735

HERSUM & Co. Inc.
LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE
PIANO & FURNITURE MOVING
BOSTON, CAMBRIDGE & BELMONT
846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
38 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

We Carry

Prudence Corned Beef Hash
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
George H. Stockwell
Groceries—Provisions
37 Brattle St. KIR. 7515

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

DEDHAM

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus ..... $ 500,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ROSEN'S
1939 Zenith Table Radios
NOW ON DISPLAY
We Sell and Erect American Chain Link Fences
ROSEN'S
Hardware, Paints, Sporting Goods
Phone Ded. 2080 32 Milton St. East Dedham
ROSEN'S

★ FEENEY'S MARKET ★
STEER BEEF
Everyone Advertises It We Carry It
Phone Dedham 0349 Theatre Bldg.
★ FRANK A. FEENEY, Prop. ★
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM
(Continued)

LAUNDRY SERVICE
FOR THE
WHOLE FAMILY
SAVE
TIME—WORK—MONEY
ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

GEISHECKER'S
SUMMER CLEARANCE
Ladies' and Men's Wear
577 High St., Dedham Phone 0819

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Lovely
California Pottery Vases
in Pastel Shades
$1.00 to $3.50
Ideal for your summer garden flowers.
RICE & CO.
Jewelers P. W. RICE 350 MAIN STREET Stationers

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

HAVERHILL

Let Us Help You
To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniell, Prop. Tel. 164

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

J. K. ATWOOD
146 WHITE STREET Phone 2090
Meats Groceries Provisions
Including those GROCERIES NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
*Fine Cream

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Con. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 Main St. *Opp. City Hall*

PLYMOUTH

Telephone 1340 Route 3
Mary C. Chandler
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Private Rooms for Parties
Overnight Guests 3 Brewster Street Plymouth, Mass.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

HART'S STORE
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Road
DIAL 7336—7337

August Fur Sale
BROOKNER'S
FUR SHOP
281 North Street Dial 2-2962

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST DIAL 2-3733

E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 North Street
Bread and Rolls
For Your Picnic
Cookies and Cakes

Sherwin-Williams
Paints and Varnishes
VIRGINIA ROSE
Interior Decorator
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 WEST STREET

BLANCHE'S BEAUTY SALON
Expert Permanent Waving
Have our MR. CLARK give you a smart Hair Cut.
166 North St., Miller Bldg. Tel. 2-4022

FINAL CLEARANCE
Summer Sheers
Broken sizes reduced to half-price or less
Values to $1.95— 79c
Values to $3.95—$1.50
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M
9:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by
a Quincy Family

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

CAPE COD FARMS' JELLY HOUSE

1217 Hancock St. Gra. 3594
GRA 8569 Bonded
August Fur Sale
Now in Progress
Remodeling—Repairing—Relining
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET

Fern S. Wadleigh Beauty Parlor
Frederics and Machineless Permanent Waves
665 Hancock Street
Wollaston Pres. 6166

Insist on having your hat dry cleaned the Old Colony way.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

THE FRY KETTLE
SPECIALIZING IN
FRIED SEA FOODS and FISH DINNERS
Route 129—at the Reading-Wakefield Line
Phone Reading 0592

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parke Snow INC
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
MARTEX TOWELS
Davis Square, Somerville

A. G. MOORE & Co.
Printers
39 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Service
With Moderate Prices
3 and 5 COLLEGE CIRCLE SOM. 2730

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Magoun Sq. Prospect 1095-6-7
Complete Line of
Fishing Equipment
Vacation and Picnic Supplies

SPRINGFIELD

advertisers phone 3-1817
For information regarding local and national
10 a. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CAMEO
Serving United Dairy Ice Cream
CANDY
SPECIAL 40c Luncheon Each Day
1831½ State St., near Maple

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Special Palm Beach and Linen Suits 95 cents each
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
Waltham Supply Co., Inc.
Plumbing, Heating, Electrical Supplies, Hardware, Paints
707 Main St. Tel. Wal. 2213-2214

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a good used car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

STAR MARKET CO., Inc.
● Fresh Native
● Roasting Chickens
4-lb. Average
● 27c
24 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 8600

WELLESLEY

THE CHINA HOUSE
Specialists in
CHINA ● GLASS ● POTTERY
LAMPS ● DINNERWARE
SHOWER and WEDDING GIFTS
●
469 Washington St. Tel. Wel. 0315

WELLESLEY HILLS
Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning ● Dyeing ● Pressing
● Mending ● Altering

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

For Fine Foods . . .
Variety . . . Service
. . . Prompt Delivery
Call Wel. 2300 or 2900
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

Is Your Car Ready for Trips?
LUBRICATION BATTERIES (Battery Water?) GULF TIRES GOOD GULF GAS
Douglas S. Turner
GULF OIL STATION Wel. 1840
Wellesley Hills on Worcester Pike (Route 9)
(Next to Wellesley Hills Fire Station)

WEYMOUTH

SMITH'S
THE BOOK STORE
Greeting Cards—Stationery
Gifts of Distinction
Kodaks and Accessories
Dennison's Goods
67 Washington Street, Weymouth
Tel. Wey. 0470

WINTHROP

Pete Howatt Filling Station
ARTHUR F. VERNEY, Prop.
15 WOODSIDE AVE.
OCEAN 2476
Atlas Tires and Tire Repairing. Complete lubrication service, Washing, Polishing and Simonizing.
FORD SALES AND SERVICE

WORCESTER

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; C. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

CHICHESTER, Sussex — The Priory Guest House, Guildhall Street. Quiet, central position; summer terms 3-4 guineas.

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos. 600 feet up—Grounds, billiards, dancing tennis, putting; 55/- to 63/-; illus. tariff. "W. V.".

LONDON "BEAUMONT." 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 48/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 120 Cromwell Rd S W 7. Resident proprietors.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH—Children's holiday home or entire guardianship; near sea; beach hut; home life; careful supervision with own children. MRS. LUKE, Ryelands, Chester Road, Branksome Park.

BOARDING KENNELS

BRIGHTON, BRIGHTSTONE KENNELS, Wootton House, Patcham—Warm indoor accommodation; all breeds boarded; owners' wishes considered; daily exercise; experienced staff; foreign and English pupils taken; dogs met Brighton and London. LAWIS, Tel. Preston-Brighton 2951.

FLATS TO LET

HASTINGS—Small furnished flat (with bathroom), pleasantly located, well equipped, near church; 30/- weekly. Box W-1136—BCM/CSM London.

SUSSEX, LEWES—Attractive, self-contained flat, unfurnished; 6 rooms, modern conveniences; fine downland views; south aspect. Apply Wycherley, Lewes 29.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, Devon. — Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SURREY — Detached, double-fronted, freehold, on two floors, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, separate bath and W.C.; large hall and staircase, exceptionally light; spacious domestic offices; easy access to travelling facilities—London 25 minutes frequent trains; very unusually open garden, yet secluded; frontage 120x40 ft. Price £1500. Box W-1135—BCM/CSM, London.

WADHURST, near Tunbridge Wells—Delightful modernised small house, standing in well kept garden, glorious view, 2 sitting and 4 bedrooms, cloakroom; garage. All modern conveniences, newly decorated. Apply owner Box W-1128, BCM/CSM London.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, Dorset—All insurances need revision to meet present day requirements. May I help you? Enquiries welcomed. GOWYN VENMAN, 7 Church Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Christian Scientists, needing quiet holiday or rest, welcomed at special terms—25/- per week; references required. Further particulars Miss Drury, Murree Cottage.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern conveniences, glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE PEVERELL, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received. Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops, liberal table from 3 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT, Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

European Local Classified
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

CROYDON—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting room in quiet house; meals optional. CRO. 6514 or apply Box W-1061, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS

CONSTANCE BAILEY, MUS. BAC., L.R.A.M. (Piano) Dalesmore, Hampden Rd., High Wycombe, Bucks. Preparation for MUS. BAC. L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.O. and matriculation paper work

WINDOW CLEANING

C. DIPROSE
Toughal, Crofton Lane, Orpington, Kent
Telephone Orpington 918

England

BATH

C. MILSOM & SON, LTD.
NORTHGATE, BATH
PIANOS
MUSIC
GRAMOPHONES and RADIO

BEDFORD

MESDAMES
ABBOTTS & LITTLE
Costumiers and Millinery Designers
68 and 70 ST. LOYES
Bedford Tel. 3620

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

PRISCILLA'S
LIGHT LUNCHEONS and DAINTY TEAS
HOMEMADE
Pies, Cakes, Jams, etc.
15-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1707

BIRMINGHAM

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS *at the*
Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

SODAZONE
"At Your Service"
MILK BARS
44 Smallbrook Str. (City)
317 Broad Str. (City)
12 High Str. (City)
35 Hurst Str. (City)
111 High Str., Kings Heath

J. H. GAY, M.I.P. EST. 1870
568 MOSELEY ROAD 12
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
SOUTH 0161 DECORATOR

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
THE STORE FOR VALUE and SERVICE
Established nearly 50 years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

ROGER HARRIS
MOTOR HIRE SERVICE
Tel. 46 Ferndown
FIRST CLASS CARS:
MODERATE CHARGES

C. G. LEE
58 POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High-Grade Repairs

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents Ltd.)
Grand Cinema Buildings Westbourne | Telephone Bournemouth 5066 (3 lines)

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
82 BOURNEMOUTH RD., PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
Tel. BOURNEMOUTH 959

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

RONALD R. GRAHAM
BUILDER DECORATOR
SHOPFITTER and CONTRACTOR
Estimates Free
22 Terrace Road
Phone: Bournemouth 1030
Day and Night

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

FURNISH at ALLEN'S
for Cash Prices
or Deferred Terms
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2, or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton, Southbourne

CORNER GARAGE
New Road, Ferndown
NEAR BOURNEMOUTH ●
R. A. ADAMS & A. P. WHICHER
ALL REPAIRS AND OVERHAULS UNDERTAKEN | ANY MAKE OF NEW OR USED CAR SUPPLIED
TELEPHONE: FERNDOWN 21

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2741

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

QUICK SERVICE DRY CLEANERS
95 Western Road, Hove
24 HOUR SERVICE
Cleaning, Dyeing, Sponging and Pressing. Repairs. Invisible Mending, etc.
Tel. Hove 5548. Also at
8 Marine Drive, Rottingdean. Tel. 9823
9 Parkmore Terrace, Hassocks
Phone Hassocks 438

BEST & NUNN
7, Dyke Road, Hove 2. Tel. Hove 3368
Electrical Engineers
Radio H. M. V. PYE, etc.
Principal Agencies
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
Lighting—Heating—Repairs
Electrical "CLIPSHAVE" Razor
Personal attention

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality Lowest Price

FROWD'S
FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
81, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For
FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

Photographic Developing and Printing
9 hours service
Give us a trial
Hand-coloured snaps
Enlargements in sepia and colour
Strode Cosh & Penfold
153 Ashley Road (Next door to Metropole) and
8 other addresses in Bristol

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
KNITWEAR
for Scotland
JOLLY & SON LTD.
BRISTOL
LANNING & JUDD
20/22 STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
Ironmongers
Fruit Bottles, Cabin Trunks
Week-End Suit Cases, Vacuum Flasks
Electric Lamps
PHONE 25752

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM
63 Queen's Rd. Bristol, 8.

FRANCES HYETT
MILLINERY
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House) Phone 33664

BROMLEY

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY
& CO., LTD.
OF
Lewisham and Bromley
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVnsbrn 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free
OR—BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone Ravensbourne 0502
We have in stock a wide range of modern and reproduction furniture suitable for every home.
PYRKE'S
123 High Street, Bromley. RAV. 2601-2

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
58/88 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVER.—MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Children's Corner

A Story for Children

A tiny elf lived in the green forest. So tiny was he that he lived under a toad-stool and never bumped his head. No one knew he lived there, not even the woodcutters who chopped all day long in the forest, not even Dame Trotter who passed by the toad-stool every day on her way to get firewood—that is, no one supposed Dame Trotter knew it—and yet the day he called to her she did not seem very much surprised.

Dame Trotter was passing by, her arms full of firewood, when she heard a wee voice say,

"Good dame, good dame, will you put me down on the ground?"

Dame Trotter turned and saw the tiny elf sitting on the tip end of an oak branch so close that she could have touched him with her hand.

"The wind blew me up here," the tiny elf explained.

Dame Trotter remembered that the night before there had been a high wind. Hadn't it blown her own kerchief away up to the chimney-top? So she dropped her armful of firewood and took the tiny elf from the oak branch. Her eyes twinkled. He was as light as a feather in her hand. She held him there, chuckling softly.

"I'm curious," the tiny elf said in his wee voice. "What's that?" Dame Trotter saw that he was pointing to the gold ring that she wore on her finger.

"That's a ring," Dame Trotter answered, "and I think a lot of it."

The tiny elf smiled. "And now will you put me down?" he asked. Very carefully Dame Trotter placed him on the ground.

"Thank you, good dame," he said. "Perhaps some day I can do you a kindness." And off he ran to his toad-stool.

Dame Trotter laughed. She laughed so hard that she shook all over. "Help me?" Dame Trotter cried. "What can a tiny elf do for a tall dame like me?"

But she was to find out, Dame Trotter was, and on the very next day. It was dusk when she came by the toad-stool where the tiny elf lived, and Dame Trotter was hot.

"I'll sit for a bit," she said. She bent over to put down her firewood and as she did so the ring slipped from her finger. Dame Trotter saw it roll away.

"Oh, oh, oh," she cried. It had fallen down a narrow crack in a big rock.

Hardly had it disappeared when the tiny elf popped up from nowhere.

"Can I help you?" he said.

"You!" Dame Trotter said gently, "I wish you could my little man. But even you could hardly fish my golden ring out of that deep crack."

In the wink of an eye the tiny elf dropped into the crack. So deep he went into it that it was all dark around him as he groped his way farther and farther down. Then, in the distance, still deeper, he saw through the darkness a golden glow.

"The good dame's ring, it is, I wager," he cried to himself, and hanging to a tiny point of rock he stooped far below and pulled at the ring. It was so heavy he could hardly move it, but just then a beetle, bustling by on business of its own saw him.

"I'll give you a hand with that," the beetle said kindly, and between them they pulled the heavy ring up to the edge of the crack—the elf going in front and pulling, and the beetle pushing from behind. At last they reached the top and got the ring out until it rested on the edge. Then the elf made a low bow and said "Thank you" to the beetle. But the beetle just nodded modestly, saying "It's quite all right," and slipped back into the crack again.

And then Dame Trotter saw her ring again. "Who would have thought it!" she cried.

And as a reward to the little elf she lifted him and set him right in the middle of a wide open hollyhock near by, where he could sip all the nectar he wanted.

Daily Anecdote

Unwelcome Praise

When Donatello went to Pisa to execute some works, the wonders of his art met with nothing but highest praise, each new creation rousing the people to fresh transports of delight. Yet, strangely enough, the great sculptor was unhappy, and he knew why.

"Here," he declared, "where all is praise I shall grow lazy and self-satisfied, and forget all that I ever knew. Now in Florence I am constantly abused and found fault with, and thus I am forced always to produce my best."

And with this he turned his back upon the praiseful Pisans and returned to the fault-finders of Florence.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Ten "TONES": tone-sound; monotone-a single key; semitone-half tone in music; atone-to expiate; paroxytone-Greek accented word; acetone-liquid solvent; baritone-male voice; intone-to recite; sesquitone-a minor 3rd, music; ketone-chemical compound.

Cryptogram: "Give to a gracious message a host of tongues, but let ill tidings tell themselves when they be felt."

Letter Juggling: Guns, snug, sung, gnus

Find the Fraction: 9-12.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Fast Lightning Is?

The expression "fast as lightning" is common, but the speed at which lightning travels in terms of actual miles per hour is not so generally known.

Camera observations of the speed of lightning have been made by Dr. B. F. J. Shonland, of the Cape Town University, and H. Collens, of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company. Using a special camera with two revolving lenses, making 1,500 revolutions a minute, they were able to calculate from their photographs the duratio.. of the discharge, which way it was going, and at what speed.

They found that almost invariably the principal flash was preceded by a faint "leader," traveling downward from a cloud to the earth. The instant the leader reached the earth, the main flash started upward from the spot where it touched, and retraced the leader's path to the cloud. No mention in their report was made of flashes which travel merely from cloud to cloud.

The speed at which the leaders traveled varied from 810 to 19,900 miles per second, and those observed traveled a distance of 1.6 to 4.7 miles. In their opinion, the leader is an electronic avalanche which goes ahead and ionizes the air, thus making a path along which the main flash is conducted. The principal flash is thicker and brighter than the leader, and it travels upward instead of downward, and at greater speed. The main flashes which they observed traveled at speeds ranging from 14,900 to 68,400 miles per second.

At the fastest observed speed, lightning is quite a quick stepper, traveling at a rate that would enable it to encircle the earth at the equator more than two and a half times in a single second!

DISTANCE A STROKE OF LIGHTNING MIGHT TRAVEL IN ONE SECOND.

A curious point observed in these photographic studies was that the leaders were never branched, though the main discharges frequently had branches. Since the principal flash travels upward, the branches (which always point in the general direction of the earth) were formed downward; and strange as it may seem, the branches did not grow from the main stem invariably in regular sequence. A lower branch frequently would put in its appearance after branches above it had been found.

W. P. Keasbey

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from J. C. Allen and Son, West Lafayette, Ind.

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, Sept. 2, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Is Recommended.

Quotation for Today

NEVER has any man plucked the fruit of happiness from the tree of injustice.

—ANON.

Choose Ye

John Ruskin tells of a man who was crossing the ocean, when a storm doomed the ship. Passengers were ordered to put on their life preservers. One of them, who had a great quantity of gold in a money belt, could not persuade himself to part with it. Accordingly he strapped it round his waist, jumped into the water, and forthwith sank.

"The question is this," says Ruskin, "when that man was sinking, did he have the gold or did the gold have him?"

Cornelia's Jewels

"Why, my sons, must I ever be called 'the daughter of Scipio' rather than 'the mother of the Gracchi'?" Such was the ambitious taunt by which the great and illustrious Cornelia urged her two sons onward.

When the Campanian lady paraded her many jewels before Cornelia, the haughty mother of the patriots replied, taking her sons by the hand: "These are my jewels!"

In Lighter Vein

Gets the Other Tones

The second bassoonist had a night off, says Architect Ernest Grunsfeld, and, going out in front of the opera house, decided he would buy a ticket, and, for once, hear what the opera sounded like from the front of the house. The opera was Carmen and he bought a good $5 seat. The next day at rehearsal the first bassoonist asked him what he had done on his night off.

"Well, I took a busman's holiday and went to the opera," he said.

"How was it?" queried the other.

"Well, you know that part where we have been going 'oompah, oompah' for years?" he asked. "Well, the rest of the orchestra goes 'da da de da, da, . . .'" (humming the melody of the Toreador song). —June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Efficient

The publisher of a large eastern daily was recently heard extolling the merits of his secretary.

"There's a girl who really knows her job," he asserted.

"What does she do that is so unusual?" he was asked.

"Well," was his proud exclamation, "every morning when I come into the office, there on my desk are the funnies, all cut out and arranged the way I like them so I don't have to turn a single page."—Editor and Publisher.

The Office Sage Says:

"A real old timer is one who remembers when BILLION was nearly always regarded as a misprint for a thin soup!"

Get Back Into Line!

"Ma, the boot repairer's called for his money."

"Tell him he's out of his turn. I haven't paid for the boots yet."—Glasgow Citizen.

Now That's Settled

"Who is the bigger prevaricator, a fisherman or a golfer?"

"A golfer, because he can improve his lie."

Curious

A little hillbilly watched a man at a tourist camp making use of a comb and brush, a tooth brush, a nail file, and a whisk broom.

"Say, mister," he finally queried, "are you always that much trouble to yourself?"—Coastal Cattleman.

Somesense Rhymes

A diving suit
Quite often brings
To light a lot
Of divers things.

Yesterday

Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black, Attleboro, Mass.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Ten "TONES"

Can you correctly identify each of the "TONE" words below as indicated by the example checked?

1	tone	male voice	
2	monotone	chemical comp.	
3	semitone	sound	✓
4	atone	minor 3rd, music	
5	paroxytone	half tone, music	
6	acetone	a single key	
7	baritone	Greek accent. wd.	
8	intone	to expiate	
9	sesquitone	liquid solvent	
10	ketone	to recite	

Cryptogram

A quotation by Shakespeare forms today's cryptogram.

"KNOW IT E KZEYNTXV UWV-VEKW E STVI TJ ITLKXWV, GXI HWI NHH INANLKV IWHH ISWU-VWHOWV BSWL ISWC GW JWHI."

Letter Juggling

Four different 4-letter words may be formed from the 4 letters given below. Use all 4 letters in each word:

G S U N

Find the Fraction

A given fraction, when reduced to its lowest terms, equals ¾. Also, if 3 is subtracted from the numerator of the fraction, the fraction is the same as if 6 had been added to its denominator. Find the fraction.

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Bird Is Back

Portland, Ore.

Early one morning a couple drove into a filling station and observed two men looking up into an arbor. They promptly stepped over to attend to the needs of the customers, but in almost breathless ecstasy they said, "Our hummingbird has come back!"

And while they were cleaning the windshield, filling the gas tank, and checking the oil, they explained how that for many years the hummingbirds had nested in this particular arbor, and they told of the many things the attendants had done to protect them and insure their safety. The men worked as if their hands were mechanically performing an operation, but their thought was much uplifted.

When their task was finished they said in this same eagerness, "If you will roll the car back just a bit you can see the hummingbird at rest."

The couple complied, of course, and there was the lovely hummingbird at rest. And even with their driving away, as they looked back, they saw that the bird had not moved.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

The following have been selected as the best 10 captions submitted for the Monitor Camera Club picture which appeared on August 5:

"Demand and Supply"

Louis R. Lewis, Bakersfield, Calif.
Regina Tursglove, Los Angeles.
Kate Brackett, Milton, Mass.
Margaret Barnes, Fon du Lac, Wis.

"The Early Bird"

Elizabeth E. Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.
Maude E. West, Springfield, Mass.
Amelia Hodgdon, Coral Gables, Fla.
Ruth Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.

"Shadow and Substance"

H. Fortenbacher, Flushing, L. I.
Ruth B. Rose, New York.
Louise S. Johnson, Washington.

"To Buy or Not to Buy"

Roberta Selleck, Cambridge, Mass.
Carrie Crandall, Malden, Mass.

"First Come, First Served"

Anna B. Sylvester, Inglewood, Calif.
Ruth Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.

"Stalling for Business"

Caroline E. Marshall, Omaha, Neb.
Sylvia Berman Weber, San Francisco.

"Faring Forth for Fare"

Harry W. Young, Boston, Mass.

"Fruits of the Tree-O for the Trio"

Bertha Rentschler, Kansas City, Mo.

"The Three Marketeers"

Ethel P. Wood, Unionville, Conn.

"Business as Usual—at the Old Stand"

Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Powders of the Merchant"

In one of the vivid descriptions recorded in the Song of Solomon we are informed of how the hero of the song "cometh out of the wilderness . . . perfumed with myrrh and frankincense, with all powders of the merchant" (3:6).

Just what is implied by the reference to the "powders of the merchant" is somewhat uncertain, though their association with myrrh and frankincense suggest that they were perfumes of some sort, or, perhaps, the aromatic preparations which the wandering merchants brought from foreign lands" (Harper: "Song of Solomon" p. 22). Then, too, it has been suggested that they may have been "some sweet scented wood in powder, or else some form of incense" (International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia: p. 2427).

A rather different sense of the phrase is brought out by Smith, who suggests: "All kinds of merchants' spices."

Odds and Ends

Owns a Glacier

So far as known, Boulder, Colo., is the only city in the United States which owns a glacier—the Arapahoe.

Most Remote

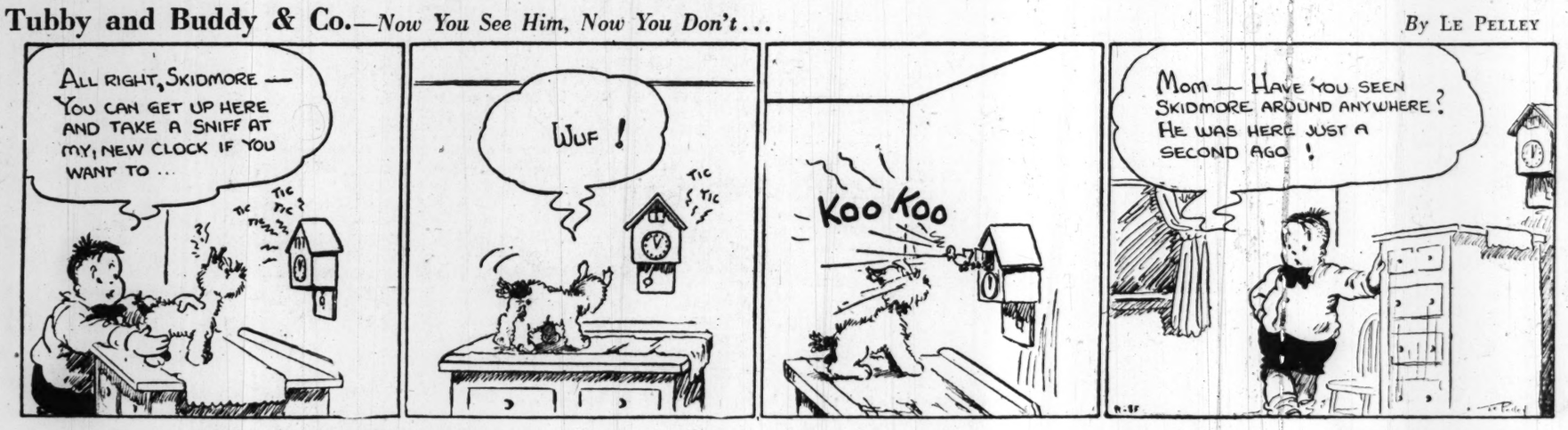
No other city in the United States with a quarter-million population is so far removed as Denver—500 miles or more—from other large cities.

Stops Are Costly

To start a freight locomotive and bring it to running speed, a half ton of coal is required.

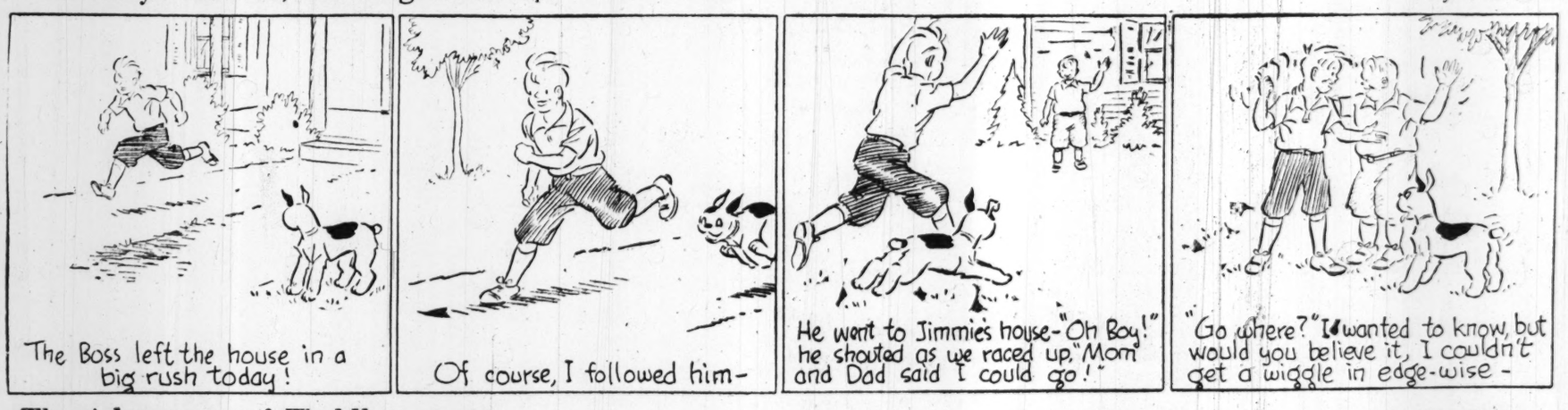
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Now You See Him, Now You Don't . . .*

By Le Pelley


ALL RIGHT, SKIDMORE — YOU CAN GET UP HERE AND TAKE A SNIFF AT MY NEW CLOCK IF YOU WANT TO ...
TIC TIC TIC
WUF !
TIC TIC TIC
KOO KOO
MOM — HAVE YOU SEEN SKIDMORE AROUND ANYWHERE? HE WAS HERE JUST A SECOND AGO !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's Up?*

By Carmack


The Boss left the house in a big rush today!
Of course, I followed him-
He went to Jimmie's house-"Oh Boy!" he shouted as we raced up, "Mom and Dad said I could go!"
"Go where?" I wanted to know, but would you believe it, I couldn't get a wiggle in edge-wise -

The Adventures of Waddles—*Reveille*

By The Hagers

"YOUR CAR REPAIRS SOME TIME WILL TAKE," I SAID TO T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE.
AT OUR REQUEST, HE SPENT THE NIGHT; AND TINY TRIED TO BE POLITE.
"I'LL LEAVE A CALL FOR HALF-PAST TEN; I SHOULD BE ON MY WAY BY THEN."
I QUACKED, "THE COW, THE PIG, AND CHICKS WILL CALL YOU BETWEEN FOUR AND SIX!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

True Liberalism

THE importance of A. A. Berle's memorandum to the National Economic Committee is twofold. First, it will attract attention by reason of its authorship. Secondly, its inherent good sense will commend itself to those who require a program of true liberalism. This word is perhaps the most abused word of our times, a tyrant, in Stuart Chase's sense, if ever there was one. Mr. Berle stands forth in this memorandum in the habiliments of the authentic liberal—anti-restrictionist, pragmatist, and progressive.

Now an Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Berle was one of the charter members of the "brain trust" which President Roosevelt gathered around himself when he was campaigning for the Presidency. He was one of its youngest but most brilliant members. Mr. Berle's abilities, marked when he graduated from Harvard at sixteen, have been rounded out with a comprehensive grasp of affairs and a sagacity of judgment which have served the public well in divers capacities.

Now this New Dealer takes issue with some of the doctrinaire ideas animating the New Deal effort to reorganize the economic system. This is doubtless what will call most attention to his memorandum to the O'Mahoney Committee. It would be a pity, however, if this oddity should detract from a close study of his suggestions. For Mr. Berle has really prepared a credo for the liberal who thinks of restraints as containing the seeds of economic as well as political retrogression.

In these days of isms and ideologies, the liberal is apt to be held up to contempt as a person of no convictions. It almost seems sometimes as if one must believe that all problems can be neatly settled in the same theoretical framework in order to entitle one to a hearing. Mr. Berle does not belong to this intellectually rigid school. As with Theodore Roosevelt, he sees no crime, for instance, in economic bigness as such. That might be the best norm for some particular enterprise. Nor is he necessarily alien to public ownership as the solution of another particular problem. He is a pragmatist who sees the economic system as containing practical problems calling for their own particular solutions without bondage to political theory.

His memorandum rivets on the subject of monopoly. Much has been said on this subject without any recognition of the pitfalls of generalizations. One thinks of monopoly as exemplified in rigid prices. Yet, when one examines a product so labeled, one might find that quality is in course of constant improvement, or that the product is one of a hundred varieties which reveal a highly competitive industry. Now Mr. Berle adds to the Committee's problems the warning that the allegedly monopolistic chain store sometimes introduced competition into villages where the grocer and the blacksmith once reigned supreme as monopolists! It must all be very trying to Senator O'Mahoney and his colleagues.

The rules which Mr. Berle commends to the Committee, however, go much beyond the monopoly problem. Senator O'Mahoney, it is hoped, will try to tell the American public how the economic system ticks. Mr. Berle shows that it ticks mainly as the result of the constant fertilization of new enterprise. Impede this, and the system must inevitably run down. Accordingly Mr. Berle lays stress on the encouragement of small business (which was discouraged by the undistributed profits tax); on "access to capital financing needed to create and maintain additional plant" (the channel of which contains a good deal of New Deal sand); "on the continuous development of the industrial arts" (which is certainly not facilitated by either business or government birth control).

The whole memorandum is a liberal program, indeed, because it allows for progress instead of stultification and rigidity by capital or labor or government policy. Mr. Berle's outline has the same basic thesis as the program laid down by the Monitor in 1936 for a free economy and a free government. We hope it will get the attention it deserves from the Committee and from the American people.

Adolph Lewisohn

CABLING was too expensive so the young German immigrant arrived without notice or family fanfare in the teeming New York of post-Civil War days. Soon after, he began to carve out a dual career as investment broker and philanthropist. Even a dual career, however, was not sufficient to absorb the interests and energies of Adolph Lewisohn. His great love of life, of color, beauty and humanity found expression in the arts, in industry, in prison work and housing reform.

Among the last of a great generation of foreign-born Americans who helped to mature a young nation's culture and social ideals, Lewisohn—like Bok, Pulitzer, Riis and Steinmetz—needs no monument or epitaph; his crowded life as "most useful citizen" has enriched the American dream.

DOUGLAS CORRIGAN'S recently signed movie contract seems to indicate that he did pick the right route to California after all.

Mites on Maneuvers

A RECENT message from Rome mentioned that the Fascist syndicate had organized a seaside competion for children, with prizes for the best sand fortresses and trenches. "It is evident," the organizers are reported to have said, "that such games are highly educational in the sense desired by Fascism." From which one is apt to gather that the judges held the usual sand sculpture at a discount compared with "Maginot Lines."

One wonders if the underlying theory aims at preventing war, or regards war as the best means for attaining stability and prosperity. One wonders, supposing the latter, if it envisages the stability of a stranglehold, and prosperity with a punch. One wonders why the early cave-men, who were universally highly educated along similar lines, failed so signally to achieve these goals. Perhaps if they had had the tank and—well, one wonders.

North of the Monroe Doctrine

AMERICANS who have thought about it have generally recognized that an attack which brought a world war to Canada would bring that war to the United States. President Roosevelt's pledge of help to that "part of the sisterhood of the British Empire" should it be attacked by any other empire therefore is not a sudden broadening of that field in which American sentiment already has accepted international responsibility.

What is notable is the statement-in-advance of deliberate intention to act positively in Canada's behalf. Between being drawn into a war because a belligerent's arms have come close enough to threaten American territory and announcing that Americans would take steps out of neighborliness and kindred ideals there is a difference. It is as important a difference as that between ordinary "war games" to test defense forces and today's vast maneuvers which in the eyes of Germany's neighbors amount almost to mobilization.

That neighborliness and kinship should be stressed with such an utterance at a time when the rift between democracy and totalitarianism is accentuated by vast displays of force is even more notable. If there are any doubts in European chancelleries as to where American sympathy would lie in the event of a conflict between governments that extol individual freedom and those that scoff at it, the sequence of Secretary Hull's radio speech and President Roosevelt's address at Queen's University should help to dispel them. If there are many Americans who feel that Pan-Americanism can be a substitute for the broader international outlook, the obvious relationship between Canada and the United States should clarify their views.

In pledging aid to a neighbor on the north, President Roosevelt by no means committed the United States to any war not of its own choosing. He did not say American doughboys would follow Canadians to any future Flanders. He said only what few Americans would deny. It was his saying it that made the difference, and the time he chose in which to say it.

Congestion on the Coast

AT THIS season the average holiday maker in Britain would scarcely fail to read, even while he echoed the sentiment, a certain irony into those famous lines of his Poet Laureate:

> I must go down to the sea again, to the lonely sea and the sky;

for, unless his means are above the average, he knows full well that the sea within his reach will be anything but lonely.

The Retreat of the Ten Million is in its final phase. His fellows strew the shore "thick as autumn leaves . . . in Vallombrosa" in the effort to acquire something of the same autumnal tint; and the beachcomber who is set on enjoying a tranquil reverie is, alas, likely to find himself here but a beachcomber with a bee in his bonnet.

With the growth of the movement for holidays with pay, the rush to the sea is bound to increase each summer for the next year or two, and something will have to be done to "spread" it over a longer period than is now customary. The London County Council, in announcing that there is no objection to a variation of holiday periods in its schools, has made a step toward this end; and it is hoped that similar action will soon be taken by many more schools and business firms.

Why Not a Clean Sweep?

SEIZURE of six tons of fake lottery tickets by the Department of Justice and postal authorities may be reassuring to patrons of established lotteries such as that supervised by the Irish Free State Government. The rapid spread of counterfeit tickets is reported to have increased the odds against winning anything in the Irish lottery from a-million-to-one to three-million-to-one. Therefore, by distinguishing between fake and genuine tickets, the best effort Federal authorities can make to protect the public can be not more than two-thirds efficient. Why not make a clean sweep of these foreign sweepstakes?

Across Frontiers

Book News of the Day

THE crusade for peace with fascism takes Sir Philip Gibbs rather far from his customary beat as the keen-eyed watchman for the masses in a world run too much by blundering officialdom. In his ACROSS THE FRONTIERS (New York: Doubleday. $3.) he leaves his watch tower to defend German totalitarianism, to belabor democracy (as practiced) and to call for peace between the two.

All the world wants peace. But surely the real issue for democracies is whether, in order to obtain it, they should make an atonement-offering of their long-cherished ideals on the altar of fascism and at the same time wink at certain repressive methods of the totalitarians that they believe incompatible with the welfare of humanity.

* * *

Allied blunders produced fascism, as Sir Philip reminds us. But the blunders had nothing to do with democratic ideals, and to make these ideals pay the price for the ineptitude of politicians would seem unlikely to rectify the situation. Sir Philip makes little headway toward a better solution in his eagerness to recommend the fascist virtues which he finds in Germany's efficiency, discipline and preparedness, her up-to-date social legislation, her unanimous plebiscites, her "leniency" toward the churches compared with Russia and Spain, her leaders' "sincere desire" for peace—a brave showing compared with the author's account of democratic inefficiency, social backwardness, unemployment and political discord. "They (the fascists) have some right to say that democracy is an illusion, for public opinion is manipulated by a lying press and false propaganda." In the matter of oppression, Italian treatment of minorities "was nothing compared with the treatment of Hungarians, Austrians and other minorities in Czechoslovakia."

Loose, inaccurate generalizations of this kind, that abound in these pages, and the apparent determination to find nothing good in democracy, cannot be explained without some knowledge of the motive behind the author's labors, which motive, to venture a guess, is the genuine alarm felt in some English circles at the outward display of unanimity and efficiency in the fascist nations and the desire to rush Britain into a similar outward show as the best means of protection.

* * *

If this supposition is correct, it makes little vital difference to Sir Philip's main argument that his book went to press too soon after the Austrian coup to permit him to revise some of his prophetic utterances that went grievously astray in that memorable event. His attack on the press for oversensationalizing "the visit of Dr. Schuschnigg to Berchtesgaden, where he was consulted by the Führer over certain arrangements to be made for close collaboration between the two countries," was distinctly unfortunate in the light of subsequent history.

What Sir Philip and his fellow campaigners apparently do not realize is that peace is innate in democracy and that within the ideals of democracy may be found plenty of ways to reconciliation and reform which are completely lost in their campaign of subtle disparagement—a campaign that cannot even hope to bring enduring peace to the world.

ARGUS

Interested

Prelude in Oaxaca

THE shadows fall swiftly from the dark blue mountains onto the red roofs of Oaxaca. Last to fade are the ivory walls of the city. Then the yellow lights come on, feeble and hesitant, and the market place, sleeping at this time any other night, begins to stir. For on the morrow, Saturday, one of Mexico's most colorful markets will open its twelve-hour session.

Down the winding ribbons of mountain roads stream the folk from faraway towns, willing to wait the whole night through to get a good place in the selling lines. Their burros plod on before, laden with vegetables, woven goods and black mountain bread, fresh from the mud ovens outside the adobe huts. Mothers carry children in slings on their backs. Earthenware pots are cushioned by bunches of live hens, tied heads down.

The women with the red sashes and the black homespun skirts come from Mitla, where ruins attract tourists and where tourists have failed to alter a native life as primitive as that of the days when Zapotec kings ruled mightily.

Many have journeyed from the glorious valleys overlooked by Monte Alban, once a sacred city and now a roosting place for vultures. They wear no sandals. Their bare feet are seamed and innocent of any water except that which oozes out of mud.

Fierce-bearded, hawk-nosed men with leopard skin tunics have come over the difficult passes from round Yalalag. Their women, who are scornful of foreigners and of natives from other districts, walk with the grace of ballet dancers. Their tan skirts swing under white huipil gowns and they wear turbans made of heavy woolen rolls, and silver necklaces bearing three pendant crosses.

With spices and lovebirds for the market, a few strangers have journeyed from the monkey-ridden jungle, four days away on horseback. One displays four bronze and scarlet parrots, in finely woven straw cages. More villainous looking than all the rest, one fellow carries a guitar.

* * *

Now they all are weary. Most of them who have reached the market place have lighted their candle lanterns, have finished munching their squash seed supper and have sprawled in the gutters beside their bundles and their sacks. Even the dogs who followed them to town are too tired to raise their heads and bare wolfish fangs at passersby.

Those women who are awake, who are leather-faced and suspicious, pull their rebozo scarves down over their brows if they see you looking. Many are sleeping, with huge black mannish felt hats, unblocked and floppy, over their eyes.

Tomorrow you will see them, after they have sold their wares, striding short-paced and erect toward home. Two or three new straw hats, for the children, will be pyramided atop the felts. Some who sell onions in the market will wear the onions tied in bunches on top of their sleek black hair, like an Easter bonnet. No grocer's showcase could offer a more effective display.

Those of the hawk-faced men too restless or too curious for sleep are wandering through the pretty central square. As though they were cold, or needed protection from a strange world, they wear their red, gray and green serape blankets drawn tight round their muscular bodies. Their eyes, usually as bold as the eyes of eagles, now are like those of little children before the tawdry shop fronts and the cheap glitter of the cafes.

Oaxaca, a little provincial town barely able to keep alive without industries in its green, gold and blue cup in the hills, is London, New York, Paris rolled into one, as these herders and farmers see it. Coming here for the market is life's greatest treat.

* * *

A low murmur rises to the dim eaves of the market buildings. What are they talking about, those still awake?

They are talking about the crops, about the new roof on Chole's hut, about the new blue rebozo which will be bought if the carrots sell, and about the price of a new hoe blade or machete.

From these folks who cannot read and who often understand no Spanish, one hears nothing about war in Spain, about the state of things in China. They know nothing of dictators and a storm-tossed world.

Even now, Mexico has recovered from its latest revolt and is wrestling with the oil properties problem. Mexicans by name, these hill people would gape in wonder if asked about Cedillo, about expropriation and confiscation of oil wells. They know nothing of such things, and care less.

They care most about getting enough to eat, about rearing the families that increase year by year, about having a wife of such solid virtues that she can help make the stony soil yield fine crops.

In short, they desire, unconsciously, to round out an existence that is not monotonous to them in exactly the same manner as did their Miztec and Zapotec forebears of a thousand years ago.

That is modern Mexico, in Oaxaca province.

So now, in the market place, shadowy forms wait for the earthquake-battered old cathedral to doff its sable cloak of the night, to turn gray and then turquoise with the dawn.

LAWRENCE DAME

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Recording of Facts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would be ungrateful of me if I did not record how impressed I have been at the way the Monitor has reported the events of the last few months in Europe.

It is so important that an even balance should be held in describing events of such magnitude as are taking place at present, and I think the Monitor has done this to a remarkable degree, never losing sight of the main principles of democracy for which it stands. I do not mean by this that I always agree with every statement and point of view which the paper expresses—I think the Monitor would be a good newspaper if it pleased one section of opinion consistently—nor can an unbiased analysis of international politics be always palatable at this time to an Englishwoman with love of country; but I sincerely admire the layout of facts which the Monitor has presented to its readers enabling them to judge for themselves the meaning and effects of the news.

It would appear that the only way in which an approximation of exact information can be presented, is for news recorders to draw conclusions from events, according to their own sense of Principle, taking care to avoid the pressure of any section of political opinion, however well informed that section may seem to be. From such a layout of events, even if mistakes are sometimes made, each reader would be obliged to exercise his privilege of individual judgment and thus be guided by Principle, not person, in his interpretation of the world's activities.

It is even possible if the Monitor's readers would accept information, instead of desiring their own opinions to be represented, that the future files of the Monitor might present a record of facts, and this would be a great achievement in the annals of journalism, and indeed of history.

With the Monitor's standard of true democracy maintained with as little compromise as it has done of late, perhaps this ideal is not too lofty for us all to watch and pray for.

London — HELEN M. ROLLESTON

The Passing of the Country Store

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor commented editorially on the closing of Burchell's which, from Civil War days, had purveyed groceries for the tables of Presidents, inferring that it was first cousin to the old-fashioned country store, and mayhap it was like one "when the Capital was a village." For the benefit of your readers, however, Burchell's stocked mostly what the trade knows as "fancy groceries" fit to tickle the palates of legislators or bons vivants.

But since you have evoked memories of the general store and post office in the New England town where I was born, I hope you will understand the nostalgia that came over me on reading about the delightful aroma you mention as inseparable from such marts. With the coming of chain stores something of the flavor of the soil went out of American life forever.

Arlington, Va. — GUY D'AULBY

The Wide Horizon

Professors in Politics—New Style

By Ernest Kirschten

EVER since Plato organized a Brain Trust for Dionysius of Syracuse, professors have sought a role in politics. But from Plato's day to Tugwell's the results have been rather dubious. So it is interesting to find two teachers, James Weber Linn and Thomas Vernor Smith of the University of Chicago, with a new approach—new for professors—to public office. Unlike their colleagues of Harvard and Columbia, who have been packing toothbrush and brief case to rush to Washington since the early days of 1933, these men are fishing, not for appointments, but for votes.

Mr. Smith, a tall, red-haired Texan of forty-eight, has rounded out four years in the Illinois Senate and is now a candidate for Congressman-at-Large. "Teddy" Linn, whose forty years on the Midway have made him at sixty-two a loved and almost legendary figure, wants to go to Springfield as a Representative.

"Professors and all others with political ambitions should display themselves and their ideas to the voters," says Mr. Smith. "They should stand the gaff of a campaign."

Mr. Linn, nephew and biographer of Jane Addams, echoes his friend and adds a reservation for both of them: "We need the best possible people to do the Government's administrative work—professors, if necessary. But men who want to have a hand in shaping policies—in enacting legislation—must have a direct mandate from the people."

* * *

Both men are interesting because their thinking about things political extends far beyond the local scene. That of Mr. Smith soon may make itself felt in Washington. And there is already talk among the followers of Gov. Henry Horner of sending the urbane Mr. Linn to the United States Senate—a role for which he is cut out in these days of personality in politics.

Mr. Linn's years on the hustings—he campaigned for both Roosevelts, for Debs, for La Follette, for Wilson and for Al Smith, and he has always been an active maverick in municipal affairs—helped him to find one major fault in our democratic system: It costs too much to be elected.

"Our affairs must not be allowed to fall altogether into the hands of the professional politicians. There is a great need for 'amateurs' in office: not only professors, but also newspaper people, social workers and all who have a first-hand knowledge of our problems and the good will to solve them.

"But it takes thousands of pieces of campaign literature and dozens of radio broadcasts to get a man's name before the people. Even with the help of one of the major parties, he must dig deep into his own pocket. The independent candidate and the representative of a minority party have almost no chance."

That part of the price of election which is charged to the public through patronage can be sharply reduced by the widest possible extension of Civil Service, Mr. Linn believes. Even then campaign costs may keep all but machine regulars and men of wealth out of office. This problem needs some serious thought, he says, if our democracy is to remain vital.

In this respect, his friend, Mr. Smith, has arrived at a point where the Horner forces are only too glad to pay the larger portion of his campaign bill. He is one of the best vote-getters on his side of Illinois' divided Democracy.

* * *

In front of the microphone or on one of his automobile tours of the state, Mr. Smith is full of tricks and rhetoric, but he leaves these behind when he enters the Senate chamber in Springfield. There his utterances have been in the tradition of Lincoln and Douglas. He introduced only one bill—that which created the present Legislative Council. He was more concerned with "stopping the foolish and dangerous things."

From his own Party, grown arrogant with power, he demanded fair play for a Republican in an election contest. Only nine Senators voted for a Teachers' Oath law after hearing him—although the measure had received an overwhelming majority in the House. He battled successfully for a permanent registration system, and he broke with the Horner leadership when it proposed a sales tax.

Mr. Smith has come to know politicians intimately—and to like them. To him they are social cement, the great masters of the essential art of compromise, the men who reconcile conflicting groups and save us from dictatorship.

The bright future of America he finds in its great Middle Class. Here are people with skills that are—in a measure—their own reward. They do not work for money alone. Men of wealth must be reduced—or, rather, elevated—to this status by taxation. Those on the lower levels must be raised to it by education and welfare work. This means more government rather than less, he says. But those who understand the alternatives will not protest. Taxation is pleasant compared to confiscation.

Peacepoint

"The only sure means of keeping out of war is to assist in preventing it from breaking out."—HUGH BAILLIE.